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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 144 No. 22 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — November 29, 1943

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OPD—11-29-1943 2

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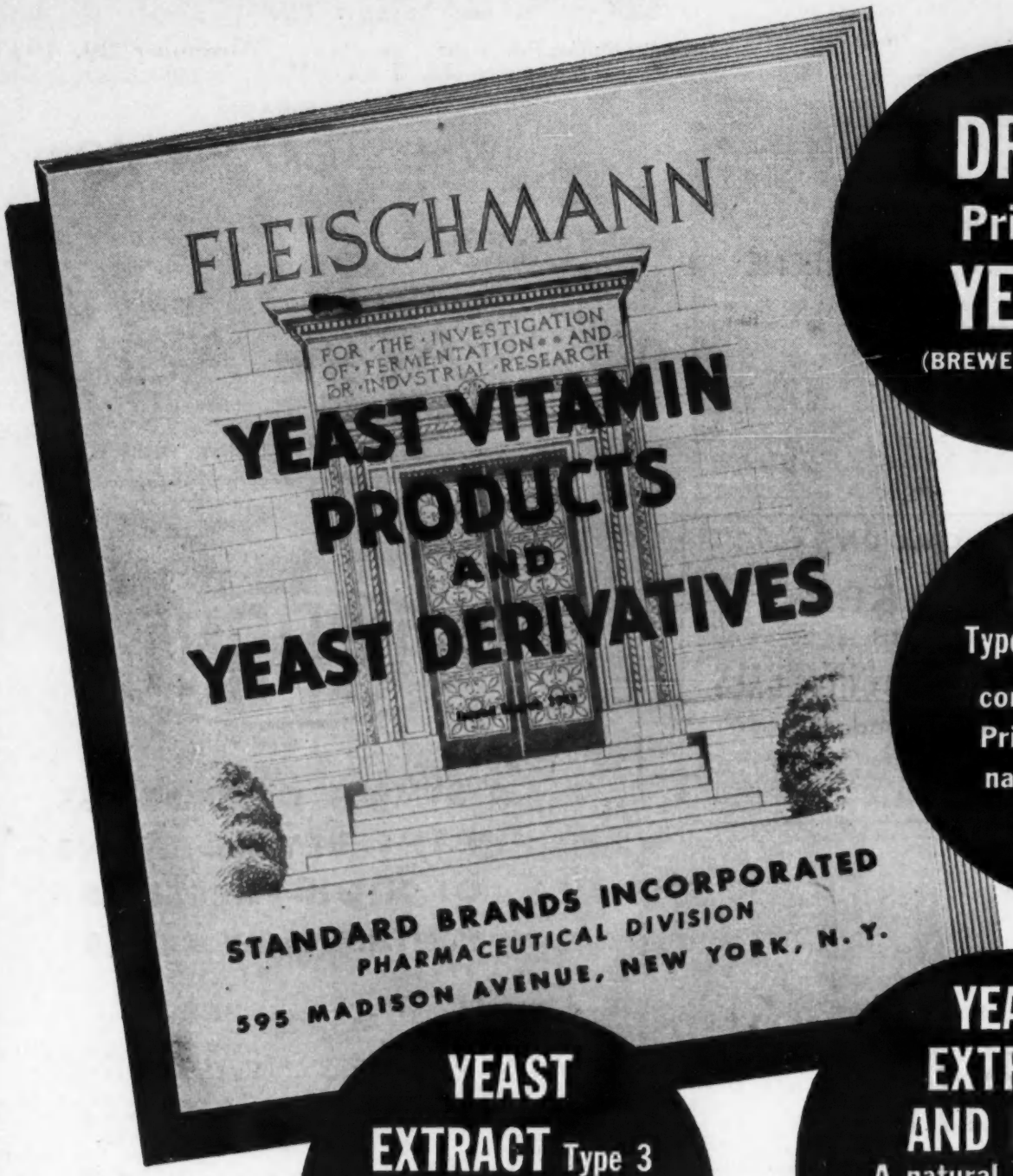
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Falk Named Chief Of Fats, Oils Branch

OPD Washington Bureau

Resignation of Charles T. Prindeville, chief of the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, effective December 1, was announced by the War Food Administration. He is being succeeded by Leon Falk, jr., vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, who has been in charge of purchases and sales of foreign commodities.

Before coming to Washington shortly after the outbreak of the war to enter government service with the Office of Coordinator of Interamerican Affairs and later becoming chief of the fats and oils section of the old board of economic warfare, Mr. Falk was treasurer of Falk & Co., manufacturer of oils and greases, Pittsburgh. Mr. Prindeville came to FDA late last year as chief of the Edible Oils Division, Fats and Oils Branch. He is returning to the vice-presidency of Swift & Co., Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Production Allotments Established

OPD Washington Bureau

Because of numerous requests received by the army for penicillin, Surgeon General Normal T. Kirk, of the Army Medical Department, has stated that the War Department "at no time has either controlled penicillin or received the entire output." The army's position with regard to penicillin supply is exactly the same as that of the navy, U. S. Public Health Service, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, each of which receives a monthly allocation of penicillin from the War Production Board.

General Kirk also explained that the penicillin allocated to the Army Medical Department is intended for the treatment of military personnel and "none of it can be reallocated or released to civilians."

This month the army will receive 56 percent of the total supply, the navy 18 percent, U. S. Public Health Service (for the treatment of Coast Guard and Merchant Marine personnel) 2 percent, the Office of Scientific Research (for civilians) approximately 15 percent, and the remainder

—*Continued on page 60*

—O-P-D—

ASTM Names Aromatic Hydrocarbon Committee

At an organization meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials new committee D-16 on industrial aromatic hydrocarbons, held in this city recently, the personnel of the group was approved and temporary officers were selected. The first four subcommittees which will undertake the work were agreed upon. This new standing committee of the society was authorized after the executive committee had considered suggestions from a number of sources that such a group could contribute much in this field through the development of standard methods of tests, definitions and specifications for these materials and related products which boil below 400 F. Products covered by the committee would include various grades of benzene, toluene, xylene, solvent naphthas, and other light oil products.

The temporary chairman of the committee is J. M. Weiss, consulting chemical engineer, this city. The temporary secretary is R. P. Anderson, secretary of the division of refining of the American Petroleum Institute. C. A. Lunn, process engineer for the Consolidated Edison Company, this city, is vice-chairman. These officers will serve until June, 1944, when the committee will select permanent officers. The advisory committee which will serve as the administrative group

—*Continued on page 47*

Air Priority Ratings Available

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Economic Warfare announces that requests for air priority ratings for cargo exported to Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands should be made to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of Interior, Washington 25, D. C., telephone REpublic 1820, extension 664 or 685.

Foreign Trademarks Must Be Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

An order announced by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, requires all persons claiming any interest in trademarks, commercial prints or labels now or formerly owned by nationals of designated foreign countries, to report their interest, including any agreement or claims of ownership, on form APC-31 by February 1, 1944.

Specifically, the Custodian's order No. 16 requires reports from any person claiming any right, title, or interest, including any claims of ownership, in whole or in part, any contract or agreement, whether written or un-

—*Continued on page 53*

—O-P-D—

Totaquine Price Rule Revision Being Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of maximum price regulation No. 278, which ceiled the prices of totaquine and totaquine products is under consideration by the Office of Price Administration. Indications are that the ceiling may be moved upward slightly. The base ceiling price now is 40 cents.

Defense Supplies Corporation is supervisor of totaquine under the government's program of controlling the distribution and production of cinchona alkaloids and has reported to OPA that costs of producing totaquine are higher than those on which the price ceiling was based.

At the time MPR 278 was issued conditions made it necessary that OPA act hurriedly to fix the ceilings and sketchy cost figures had to be relied upon. Experience gained by DSC since then indicates the necessity of raising the ceiling, it was said.

Essential Oils Prices Rule Being Drawn to Prevent Black Mart

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the Office of Price Administration have begun informal discussions with members of the essential oil trade on the advisability of issuance as soon as possible for a regulation that will halt a growing trend toward development of a black market in domestic oils, it was learned November 24.

Several members of the trade met with officials of the agency November 23 and agreed with OPA that a problem is arising that should be corrected immediately. There are definite evidences in the market of a tendency upon the part of some dealers to slide above their March, 1942, ceiling prices for the oils, particularly those of domestic origin.

Three possible approaches to a solution of the problem are under consideration by OPA:—(1) Imposition of specific dollars-and-cents ceilings at the dealer level on a specified list of oils; (2) a regulation providing a specific percentage margin covering sales of all the oils; and (3) a regulation fixing prices based on cost of acquisition.

OPA is inclined to favor the specific dollars-and-cents method of approach, believing that this entails less danger of a continued rise in prices than does either of the other two proposals. While recognizing that to be fully effective the regulation should operate from the producer level up, officials feel that time is of such great importance that it should apply only to dealers now.

Members of the trade with whom

—*Continued on page 68*

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Discoverer Gets A.P.M.A. Award

In the December 13 afternoon session of its midyear meeting the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will make its annual scientific award to Dr. Alexander Fleming, professor of bacteriology at London University, for his discovery of penicillin; and to Dr. Howard Walter Florey, professor of pathology at Oxford University, for his study of penicillin. This award will be made jointly and in absentia, on nomination by an advisory committee consisting of Dr. George R. Cowgill, associate professor of physiological chemistry at the Yale Medical School and Dr. Howard B. Lewis, professor of physiological chemistry at Michigan University.

Because of the broad timely interest of the program arranged for its midyear meeting, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association extends a cordial invitation to members of all divisions of the drug industry to attend the sessions. The meeting will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, December 13 and 14.

The program will deal with war medicine and include an introductory statement by Dr. Cowgill and addresses by Surgeon-General Norman T. Kirk, United States Army, on "Army War Medicine"; Acting Surgeon-General Warren F. Draper, United States Public Health Service, on "Civilian War Medicine"; Dr. Chester S. Keefer, professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, chairman of committee on chemotherapeutic and other agents, Division of Medical Sciences of Na-

—*Continued on page 60*

Ethyl Alcohol Allocation Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Revision of order M-30, which covers the allocation of ethyl alcohol, was announced by the War Production Board November 24 to reduce the amount of paper work in administration of the order. This action permits purchasers to acquire 7,900 gallons of ethyl alcohol in any calendar quarter without WPB authorization. The previous limit was 3,500 gallons.

Small order exemption clauses of the order also have been changed, and for the same purpose, reduction of paper work. No appreciable increase in the amount of alcohol involved is expected to result. Provision also is made for manufacturers of toiletries and cosmetics who did not use ethyl alcohol in the base period designated by the order to obtain up to 162 gallons in any quarter.

Small amounts of corn and grain sorghums will be made available for

—*Continued on page 58*

—O-P-D—

Drug Export Forms Are Simplified

OPD Washington Bureau

A reduction in paper work has been made possible for drug exporters as a result of arrangements consumated between the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration, it is announced by the latter organization.

Effective immediately, drug exporters may file with the FEA one PD-600 (WPB Form 2945) each month for those drugs subject to WPB orders administered by the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the WPB. This form should be submitted to the FEA by the tenth of the month and on it should be listed all drugs for which the exporter received approved licenses subsequent to the submission of the PD-600 for the previous month. The FEA will forward this form to the WPB on or about the twentieth of the month.

A separate PD-600 will be required from each drug exporter for all drugs being exported during the period and

—*Continued on page 58*

Tax Bill Passed by House

OPD Washington Bureau

The revenue act of 1943 providing for increases in a selected list of excises, moderate changes in the individual income tax structure, an increase in the excess profits rate on corporations to 95 percent and substantial revisions in the contract renegotiation law, was passed by the house by a vote of 200 to 27, November 24.

In the form adopted the measure is designed to increase federal revenues by a total of $2,139,300,000, raising total revenues of the government to $43,480,500,000 and the total tax burden (federal, state and local) to more than $50,000,000,000.

The bill falls far short of the revenue goal of $10,600,000,000 sought by the Administration. The committee explained its unwillingness to accede to the government's request for more money on the grounds that it had exaggerated the needs for additional revenues; failed to economize to the fullest extent possible; and the wide variance of estimates of the net inflationary gap.

The hardest hit of the several excise taxes is that of taxes on distilled spirits. The committee raised the present taxes from $6 a proof gallon to $9, and while it increased the amount of drawback of taxes paid by alcohol used in the manufacture of drugs, flavoring extracts and other specified non-beverage uses, the increased drawback failed to account fully for the increased taxes.

The drawback is fixed in the bill for the non-beverage users at $5 a proof gallon. This compares with the drawback in the present law of $3.75 a proof gallon. The net effect is to increase the taxes on such users by $1.75 a proof gallon. Provision is contained in the bill that the amount of tax per proof gallon paid on distilled spirits covered by timely claims of drawback shall govern the rate of drawback; i. e., if the tax was properly paid at only the $6 rate the drawback shall be at the $3.75 rate, and if the tax was properly paid at the $9 rate (basic tax of $9 or present tax of $6 plus floor stock tax of $3), the drawback shall be at the $5 rate.

As in the case of the other excise

—*Continued on page 49*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 26, 1943	Nov. 19, 1943	Nov. 27, 1942
137.7	137.7	138.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The holiday interruption enhanced the quietness of price activities in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Changes were few, and they were all in the old, familiar places, although some newly affected members of the families were on the move. All were within the agricultural group.

Prices were advanced on oils of dill, Mexican lignaloe, palmarosa, and Southern sweet birch, Oregon fir balsam, horehound, Mexican allspice, Spanish and Mexican saffrons, dwarf Essex rapeseed, California sunflower seed, gum rosins, and imported casein.

Prices were reduced on fishberries, hempseed, Greek laurel leaves, some Jamaica gingers, and Indian celery seed.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

Anonymous communications will not be recognized—publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.

A.P.M.A. Meeting

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

The midyear war meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, in New York, December 13 and 14 will be an important one, because it will deal with fundamental industry matters. It will be divided into five sessions, as follows:—December 13, morning, scientific session; afternoon, scientific award ceremony; evening, executive session; December 14, morning, war session; afternoon, production session. I am devoting my own attention to the programs for the scientific award ceremony and the war session; and I can promise you that they will be strong; for a distinguished list of speakers has been invited; and I have already received several acceptances. It looks now as if we shall have the best general program of any association meeting to dat : one that will invite a maximum attendance and national interest.

The A.P.M.A. midyear meeting started out as an informal executive session, held here and there; it was then moved to Washington, for official contacts; and last year it came to New York, where, I personally believe, it should remain; for this meeting reached its peak there; and New York is the natural place for it.

This meeting has tended to revolve around the scientific award ceremony, as it has become increasingly important; indeed this ceremony has now become a national institution, interesting alike to the pharmaceutical industry and the medical profession. And during the war this meeting has also emphasized its war session, where war problems of the industry are authoritatively discussed. Finally this meeting has the distinction and importance of the fact that it is the only midyear meeting of the industry.

By adding the midyear production session to this meeting President Warner has strengthened it accordingly; aside from the fact that the scientific session is always a valuable one and the executive session affords an opportunity for an intimate discussion of basic industry problems. Therefore a fine meeting is anticipated. All members of the drug industry and trade are cordially invited to attend.

November 19, 1943.
New York, CHARLES WESLEY DUNN.

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Paint Industry Seeks Linseed Oil Exemption

OPD Washington Bureau

Exemption of the paint industry from the quota provisions of FDO-42 controlling the use of linseed oil is being urged upon the fats and oils branch of the War Food Administration and the War Production Board by the war advisory committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the association reported November 26.

At a meeting with Charles T. Prindeville, chief of the branch, and with Arthur D. Whiteside, WPB vice-chairman for civilian requirements, the committee said that studies it has made of all aspects of the linseed oil situation indicate that the control program is no longer necessary or advisable. The committee based its conclusions on an "unprecedented supply of flaxseed" and said that, unless crushers are able to dispose of additional quantities of linseed oil, they will not be able to operate at maximum capacity on account of limited storage facilities.

Without the restrictions now placed on the use of linseed oil, it was pointed out, there are other factors which definitely limit production of protective coatings and prevent the use of maximum quantities of the oil factory bottlenecks and shortages of containers, manpower, painters, other raw materials, and transportation are some of these fa tors.

The N.P.V.L.A. war advisory committee consists of Ernest T. Trigg, chairman; George H. Priest, jr., secretary; Charles W. Eastwood, Providence, R. I.; Horace S. Felton, Philadelphia; E. A. Foy, jr., Cincinnati; Dwight P. Joyce, Cleveland; E. S. Phillips, New York; William Richter, Wilmington; Charles J. Roh, Newark; A. W. Steudel, Cleveland, and Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Chestnut Extract Completely Allocated

Chestnut extract has been placed under complete allocation control by the War Production Board, effective January 1, it was announced November 26. Under terms of order M-277, users and suppliers are prohibited from selling, buying, or accepting delivery without specific authorization.

Allocations to users of the extract will be based on (1) purpose for which the material is to be used; (2) quantities of hides and skins available to the user; and (3) current inventories of the extract. Supplier allocations will be based on the purpose for which the material is to be used and past purchases of extract by the supplier relative to the total production of extract during the same period.

The order also bans any increase beyond that used in 1942 in the proportion of chestnut extract in blends for resale and requires that no user of any vegetable tanning material be allowed to sell part or all of his inventories except in accordance with the provisions of priorities regulation No. 13.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed, Flaxseed Duty Suspension Approved

The House Ways and Means Committee last Friday approved a resolution to suspend for 90 days the duty on imports of flaxseed and cottonseed. This action was taken to relieve the shortage of livestock and poultry feed.

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Rotenone Uses Set for 1944

The War Food Administration has taken steps to make available the limited supply of rotenone insecticides for agricultural use in a manner which will contribute most to the 1944 food productive program. This action was taken through issuance of Food Production Order No. 13, Revision No. 1, which governs the distribution of rotenone insecticides to farmers, and directs their use on specific farm products.

The revised order permits the use of rotenone insecticides on a larger list of fruits and vegetables than previously authorized. Improvement in the supply of cube and timbo roots, from which the rotenone insecticides are

—*Continued on page 65*

—O-P-D—

Paint Merchandising Second Forum Held

Resuming its consideration of most efficient methods of promoting sales of paints and paint materials for the war's duration and postwar periods, in its panel series on business-holding and business-building, begun October 5, the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association held its second Paint Merchandising Forum in the Biltmore hotel, this city, November 22.

Special stress was laid on the desirability of making direct appeals to amateur home painters and decorators, especially among housewives, who, because of the war-created dearth of

—*Continued on page 26*

—O-P-D—

N.A.I.D.M. Meeting In New York Dec. 6-7

The program for the annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, to be held in the Hotel New Yorker this city, December 6 and 7, follows:—

Monday, December 6

Morning Session

Address of president, John N. Curlett, McCormick & Co., Baltimore.
Report of secretary, H. W. Hamilton, Koppers Co., White Tar Division.
Appointment of committees.
Election of nominating committee.
"Postwar Preparation," Melvin Fuld, Fuld Bros., Baltimore.
"Postwar Markets," L. N. Markwood, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington.

Containers Symposium

Discussion leader: J. L. Brenn, Huntington Laboratories, Inc. Assisted by: Speakers to be announced.

—*Continued on page 35*

—O-P-D—

Flax Institute To Meet December 7

Program for the annual meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States, to be held in the Nicolett hotel, Minneapolis, December 7, follows:—

Morning Session

Introductory remarks—Dean H. L. Walster, president of Institute.
Report of secretary-treasurer of institute, Walter M. Gilruth, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.
Report, chairman of the flax development committee T. L. Daniels, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.
Preparing and publishing flax facts, E. J. Mitchell, secretary of the flax development committee.
Report, chairman of the educational committee, F. Gray Butcher, North Dakota Agricultural College.
Report, chairman of the research coordination committee, Clyde McKee, Montana State College.
"Paint at War," Geo. H. Priest, jr., National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

—*Continued on page 52*

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Asphalt:—130 tons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7173, opening December 8.
Calcium Carbide:—200,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7170, opening November 29.
Carbon Disulphide:—1,000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7173, opening December 8.
Sulphuric Acid:—15,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7173, opening December 8.
Zinc Oxide:—700 pounds of paste, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va.; invitation 9-1645, opening December 2.

Container Repair Materials Quotas Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Allotments and preference ratings to get materials needed to manufacture containers or parts (which contain controlled materials) must, in general, be obtained by the manufacturer by filing form CMP-4B with the War Production Board, the WPB container division has explained.

If controlled materials are not required for the manufacture of the containers, preference rating assistance to obtain production materials for such items may be obtained by the manufacturer by filing form WPB-2613 (formerly PD-870) or such other form as may be designated for that purpose.

However, the Wooden Container Section of the Containers Division points out, exceptions to these general rules are provided in certain cases by Direction No. 3 to Priorities Regulation No. 3.

This **direction provides that** allotment symbols and preference ratings assigned for maintenance, repair and operating supplies under CMP Regulation 5 or 5A or any Order of the "P" or "U" series, may be used by persons to whom they are assigned to buy materials, including controlled materials, for the manufacture of wooden crates and wooden shipping containers only where they will use

—Continued on page 34

—O-P-D—

Fiber Container Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Changes in restrictions covering the use of fiber shipping containers have been effected by an amendment to limitation order L-317, the War Production Board has announced. Quota restrictions now provide that in any three-month quota period, the total containerboard content of new fiber-content shipping containers used by a shipper for packing certain products listed in Schedule C of the order, shall exceed neither his footage quota nor his tonnage quota for that use. These restrictions do not apply, however, to empty containers used by the Army or Navy or containers that are quota exempt, it was pointed out.

Inventory restrictions were changed to fix inventories in total number of containers, and permit a person to divide that number as he sees fit between the various types of containers he uses. Formerly, inventories were limited to 1,200 of any container type or a thirty-day supply, whichever was greater. Many companies found that requirement impractical because, while they use a great number of types or sizes, about 90 percent fall within a very few types or sizes.

The wording "corrugated or solid fiber (.060 or heavier)", used in defining fiber shipping containers, proved

—Continued on page 33

—O-P-D—

Glass Container Industry Oversold

OPD Washington Bureau

The necessity for continuing into 1944 the restrictions on the acceptance of new glass containers by commercial users was the consensus of the WPB Glass Containers Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee, which met in Washington recently, according to Hugh A. Carroll, chief of the WPB glass containers and closures section.

During the meeting of the advisory committee, called to discuss specific problems and the 1944 WPB container program, members generally conceded that an increase in glass-container production for 1944 was unlikely, due to several factors, chief of which were the present high rate of performance, with no prospect of increased facilities. They also anticipated production difficulties with regard to the fuel oil supply, lack of paper containers and manpower. On the other hand, the demand for glass containers, it was reported, showed no tendency to slacken, leaving industry in an oversold condition.

The advisory committee recommended that the WPB continue restrictions, based on the necessity of attempting to effect an equalization of supply and demand, and to channel available production into essential uses.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

War Production Board officials believe that inefficient utilization of existing facilities and labor is holding down war production as much as 35 percent. Officials are concerned about the state of affairs and are urging management to give more consideration to the adoption of incentive wage plans that are both sound and practical.

A detailed study of seventeen typical cases in the New York region, covering group, individual, and plant wide incentive pay plans, showed productive increases ranging from 10 percent to 100 percent above past performance. In nine of the cases, all of which had been submitted to and approved by the Regional War Labor Board, the increase was more than 50 percent. Included in the study were plans producing war items, such as aircraft parts, electronic tubes, die castings, paper containers, lubricating coils, and precision optics.

WPB is offering assistance to managements seeking to put plans in effect or improving those now in operation. The assistance takes the form of engineering advice without dictation, exercise of authority, or veto power. WPB believes, however, that two fundamentals are necessary for any wage incentive plan to be satisfactory:—(1) Proper technical principles and practices; and (2) an understanding and cooperative attitude between management and labor.

Chemical Statistics

There's a reason why no news-page item on WPB's report of chemical production is in *OPD* today. The figures, published elsewhere, turned out to be somewhat mixed up, incomplete, and misleading.

Statisticking is not a simple task, in which two and two always makes four, as has been set forth in the popular essay on "Horses and Apples." Data emerge in a variety of forms and require careful calculating to a common denominator. And then somebody reports that what he meant to tell was not this, as was stated, but that, which goes in another column.

The WPB Chemicals Division expects to arrive at a humanly perfect identification and a correct collation of the data in time to make a real start next month.

Fortified Ratkiller

Red squill is beginning to come into the United States again as a result of improved conditions in the Mediterranean area—which is good news to manufacturers. About 100 tons have already been received and another 200 tons are available for importation. Of equal importance is the probability that in the future the squill will be "standardized" or fortified so that it will be an effective raticide.

Supplies of red squill received during the past several years are said to have been of such poor quality that the powder was ineffective when combined with baits for rat poison. The Fish and Wildlife Service went to work on the problem in a pilot plant in the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Denver and developed a method of fortifying the squill.

The New Orleans Health Department has now established a fortification plant. Commercial importers have indicated their interest in this development by applying the fortification process to supplies allotted them by WPB.

New in Name Only

If you have been wondering what has happened to the Harriman mission in London now that Averill Harriman, its former head has gone on to Moscow as the United States Ambassador to Russia, here is the answer:—

The Harriman Mission is now known by the name of Mission for Economic Affairs and is headed by Phillip D. Reed, former chairman of the General Electric board, who was Mr. Harriman's deputy when he was in charge of the mission.

The agency is still doing the same work as before—that of being Mr. Roosevelt's trouble shooter and ironer out of wrinkles in the lend-lease program.

Chemical Affairs Ain't News

The WPB Chemicals Division is beginning to experience the feelings of an unwanted child. For the past week or more the division has been without a publicity man, the last one, Barrow Lyons, having left for greener pastures in newspaper work outside the government.

The result has been that, when the division has something it wants the public to be let in on, it has almost been forced to engage in a shopping expedition to find someone in OWI to get the story out.

OWI has been sounding out several of its information men on the idea of including the Chemicals Division within the scope of their assignments but they have turned it down. OWI promises, however, that the situation won't be permitted to last much longer.

Peppermint Oil Pricing

Mindful of the troubles encountered this year in trying to get together accurate and reliable data on peppermint oil, the Department of Agriculture has decided that there will be no repetition of this situation next year if it has anything to do with the matter. Agents of the department have been instructed to begin talking to the farmers now of their plans for next year, find out just what are the costs of producing oil and what they think they should receive in the way of a fair price.

The present $5.50 ceiling hasn't set well with the farmers, and one thing the department wants to know is whether it might prove a deterrent to planting next year. Ceiling prices on peppermint oil are really a matter of OPA considerations, but since it is a job of the Department of Agriculture to see that enough of the oil is produced to meet requirements, the latter doesn't feel it amiss to discuss prices with the growers.

Short-Share the Work

The depression time arguments that the way to provide work is to lessen the weekly hours of labor is beginning to bob up as part of the postwar plans for spreading jobs. The argument is put forth by Representative Arthur G. Klein of New York in the form of a bill (H.R. 3677) to "provide greater happiness and a more abundant life for the laboring classes of our nation." His bill is almost certain to draw support from the labor organizations which fought so vigorously for the thirty-hour workweek law five or six years ago.

Mr. Klein proposes that the workweek be shortened to thirty-five hours during the first year after the end of the war, and be reduced an hour a week each year thereafter until the maximum is thirty hours. Industries, of course, would have to pay time and one-half for overtime.

Points for Fat Savers

OPA is going to try a new incentive system for encouraging housewives to save kitchen fats. Beginning December 13 retailers will be allowed to give housewives meat ration points for the fats they turn in. The fats will be worth two points per pound.

Fats salvaging now amounts to about 10,000,000 pounds a month and it is hoped at least to double this figure by offering ration points for fats. The scarcity of meat points being what it is, OPA's estimate of the amount of waste fats it expects to get under the new may prove to be a very conservative one, although it will still be cheaper to use drippings than buy frying fat.

Victory Garden Fertilizer

Victory gardeners are going to be able to get a much improved fertilizer for 1944. Three special grades of victory garden fertilizer are allowed in the new FPO No. 5 instead of the

—Continued on page 43

Glycerin Allocations For December Released

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional quantities of glycerin will be available to manufacturers for December use, the War Food Administration has announced. For the December allocation period, glycerin users are divided into two groups. The first group, manufacturers of military and essential civilian products, will get 100 percent of their December requirements. The second group, manufacturers of less essential products, will get 100 percent of the average monthly quantity used during 1940.

All applicants, however, will get up to 1,150 pounds of glycerin, for the two classes of uses, regardless of the quantity used in 1940. This is a new allocation policy, the FDA said, and will increase the supplies available to hundreds of small users who heretofore could get only fixed percentages of the quantity used in 1940. Often much less than 1,150 pounds.

Manufacturers of the following products will get 100 percent of their December glycerin requirements:—

Aircraft deicing fluid; camouflage cloth and camouflage paint; cellulose meat casings; cellophane for wrapping ordnance material; coated abrasives; cutting oils and cutting oil emulsifiers; drugs, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies; emulsifiers for margarin—limited to .06 percent of fat content; emulsifiers for shortening—limited to 1 percent of fat content; explosives; gaskets (mechanical and food closures); glassine and greaseproof paper for wrapping ordnance material; grinding compounds; hydraulic

—Continued on page 58

—O-P-D—

Indian Kyanite M-Order Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Its objectives having been achieved, the War Production Board has revoked conservation order M-143, which determined the allocation of Indian kyanite. The position of Indian kyanite was considered critical in May, 1942, when the order was issued. At that time, this country had only a year's supply in its stockpile. That was considered insufficient in view of transportation difficulties and the exigencies of war, and it was decided to allocate the material in order to conserve imports and build up a two-year supply. That end has been obtained..

Now there is a two-year supply of Indian kyanite on hand and present volume of supply is about equal to the maximum production capacity of all users. Indian kyanite is used in the manufacture of super-duty, high-temperature refractories and the fabrication of critical war products by the glass and metallurgical industries.

—O-P-D—

Microcrystalline Wax Control Under PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over the distribution of microcrystalline wax, formerly exercised by the War Production Board under M-195 has been transferred to the Petroleum Administration for War with the issuance November 23 of PDO-19.

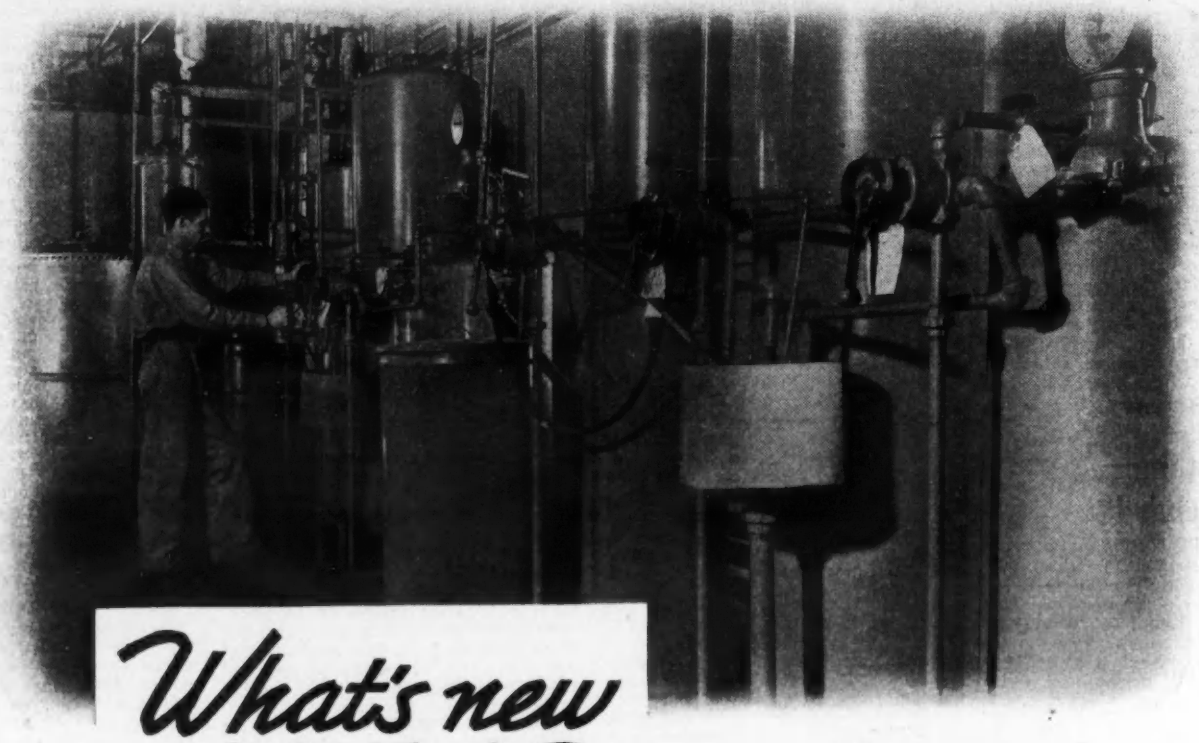
The PAW's control order differs from M-195 in only minor respects. Whereas heretofore deliveries of the war was limited to 12,000 pounds a month, PDO-19 states that no supplier shall deliver in any calendar quarter more than two and one-half percent of his production during that period without special direction of the Director of Marketing, Petroleum Administration for War. The same form required to be filed under the WPB order, form WPB-2945, is used in reporting to the PAW. But instead of filing four copies of the form only three copies need now be filed.

—O-P-D—

Metallic Sodium Allocation Delayed

OPD Washington Bureau

The effective date of order M-357, which covers the allocation of metallic sodium, has been postponed until December 1, 1943, the War Production Board has announced. The order was issued November 16 and made effective immediately. This had the effect of freezing all deliveries, as applications for delivery had not been filed. Today's amendment unfreezes deliveries and permits the filing of applications at any time after today.



What's new at NYQ

Recently installed, this new equipment has helped immensely in increasing output and speed of delivery. This is just one of the many N. Y. Q. installations added to meet war-time needs.

At N. Y. Q. today, many new departments have been installed. New equipment has been added. Automatic machinery is speeding up production to meet the requirements of a nation at war.

Right now, a large part of our production is going to the government. At the same time, we are making every effort to supply our regular customers with as much N.Y.Q. material as possible.

We look forward to the time when, with the many added facilities, we can again take care of our customers through normal consumer channels.

NYQ

GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Symbol of Quality

THIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT SIXTY SEVEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Chemical Allocations For November Released

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued a list of chemicals as a supplement to the November allocation of chemicals recently released. The chemicals involved include allyl alcohol and allyl chloride; benzene; lauryl alcohol; other higher aliphatic alcohol; phenolic resins protective coatings; and toluene. The supplemental list released by the Chemicals Division of WPB follows:—

Allyl Alcohol and Allyl Chloride

There were no allocations for civilian uses for the month of November.

Benzene

The following quantities were granted for end uses listed below:—Aniline, 780,644 gallons; phenol, 2,268,687 gallons; chlorbenzene, 417,707 gallons; anthraquinone, 179,820 gallons; alcohol denaturant, 41,797 gallons; medicinals, 101,776 gallons; rubber chemicals, 12,751 gallons; sol-

—*Continued on page* 34

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Allocation For December Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Additional quantities of red oil will be made available to manufacturers for December, the War Food Administration said in announcing the percentage basis in which the Food Administration has allocated several fats and oils for the month.

Applications for allocation of red oil and wool fat are not considered unless they are received by the fifteenth of the month preceding the allocation period, FDA said. The percentages indicated for both these commodities are not guaranteed quantities, nor do they represent necessarily the maximum percentage which may be allowed, inasmuch as the allocable quantities are determined by the available supply each month.

Red oil uses are classified on a basis of essentiality, as they were for November, but the FDA said all groups of users will be given 100 percent of their December requirements, with four individual use exceptions. Allocation of red oil has been denied for uses in liquid and industrial soaps, household soaps, cosmetics and shampoos, and disinfectants.

These are two kinds of red oil—saponified and distilled. Saponified red oil is relatively in better supply and when it is not feasible to approve distilled oil for some uses, the applicant is permitted to file a new application for saponified oil. The two are interchangeable for many purposes.

—*Continued on page* 53

—O-P-D—

Coaltar Chemicals Production Reported

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Tariff Commission has issued preliminary report on the production and sales in the United States of synthetic organic chemicals in 1942. The report gives the quantity of production and the quantity and value of the sales of coaltar crudes, intermediates, finished coaltar chemicals, and noncoaltar chemicals. Statistics concerning certain intermediates, plasticizers, pharmaceuticals, and solvents are omitted from the 1942 report to avoid disclosure of information that might be of aid to the enemy.

The report shows that the value of sales of all intermediates, finished coaltar and noncoaltar products amounted to 932,000,000 dollars in 1942, an increase of 28 percent over the 1941 sales, which were the highest on record. The value of sales of intermediates was 46 percent greater than in 1941 and that of noncoaltar chemicals, 41 percent greater.

Production figures are larger than those of sales because a considerable portion of the total output is consumed by producing companies in further processing. In 1942 the output of intermediates and finished coaltar products combined amounted to 2,000,000,000 pounds, compared with 1.8,000,000,000 in 1941. The production of noncoaltar chemicals increased from 5,000,000,000 in 1941 to 7,000,000,000 in 1942. Production of dyes, flavors and perfumes, and coaltar resins showed the first decrease in several years, be-

—*Continued on page* 50

Joins Corn Products Co.

Ernest W. Reid, formerly with the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, and former chief of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board, recently was elected vice-president in charge of research and development for the Corn Products Refining Company, this city.

—O-P-D—

Quebracho Pool Described by Berge

OPD Washington Bureau

Details of the so-called "quebracho pool" which led to indictment by a Federal grand jury in New York recently of five American corporations, one Canadian and one British corporation, and five individuals for violation of the antitrust laws, were bared to the subcommittee on war mobilization of the senate committee on military affairs November 24 by Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge.

Mr. Berge cited the operations of the pool which, he said, "had the United Staes at its mercy," in further support of the contentions of the Department of Justice that legislation along the lines of the Kilgore bill (S. 702) creating an office of scientific and technological mobilization should

—*Continued on page* 35

FDA Law Holds Officers Liable For Acts in Name of Company

OPD Washington Bureau

Corporation officials are liable under the food, drug and cosmetic act for the acts in violation of the law done in the name of the corporation, the Supreme Court of the United States held November 22 in a five-to-four decision reversing the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in the so-called "Dotterweich case."

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, who wrote the opinion for the majority, said that it was inconceivable that Congress intended, when it passed the law in 1938, that "persons" could be held responsible for illegal acts of their corporation only in cases where the corporation is merely the individual's alter ego. The history of Federal food and drug legislation, he said, fails to allow such a construction being placed upon the law.

The minority opinion written by Justice Frank Murphy and concurred in by Justices Owen J. Roberts, Stanley Reed, and Wiley Rutledge, took the view, however, that if Congress intended that individuals were to be considered responsible for the acts of their corporation it should be so stated expressly in the law. It also recalled that at the time of drafting of the 1938 act, it was so expressly stated but the provision was eliminated before final enactment.

The case revolved around the intent of Congress in section 303 holding that "any person" violating paragraph (a) of section 301 which prohibits the introduction in interestate commerce of adulterated or misbranded drugs is guilty of a misdeameanor. Buffalo Pharmacal Company, Inc., and Joseph H. Dotterweich, its president, were charged by the Food and Drug Administration with violating the law on three counts. The trial jury disagreed as to the corporation but found Mr. Dotterweich guilty on all three counts.

Appealing the case to the circuit court, Mr. Dotterweich invoked the provisions of section 303 (e) which affords immunity from prosecution if the purchaser had acquired from the seller a guaranty of the innocence of his product. The circuit court over-

—*Continued on page* 58

—O-P-D—

General Foods Elects Rector Vice-President

Thomas M. Rector has been elected vice-president in charge of research and development for the General

Thomas M. Rector

Foods Corporation, this city. Mr. Rector, who was appointed manager of General Foods central laboratories in Hoboken in 1939, was made manager of research and development for General Foods last May.

Following his graduation from high school in Washington, in 1911, Mr. Rector became associated as a

—*Continued on page* 68

Vitamin Manufacturers Protest OPA Rollback

OPD Washington Bureau

A showdown was in the making on November 24 on actions of the Office of Price Administration in attempting to control profits through price control as a result of strong protests by vitamin manufacturers against the projected OPA order rolling back the prices of vitamins approximately 15 percent.

The Vitamin Industry Advisory Committee met with officials of the price agency November 22 to voice their objections against a tentative regulation prepared by OPA and claimed that the agency is without authority to act in the manner proposed.

Later, it was learned, James F.

—*Continued on page* 58

—O-P-D—

Retail Price Ceiling Parley Concluded

OPD Washington Bureau

Conferences between officials of the Office of Price Administration and representatives of retailers and retail organizations on a projected overall retail price ceiling were concluded November 22 with a meeting with representatives of retail drug stores.

Officials said that the next step is to confer with the various units within OPA on the advisability and practicability of a regulation that would place retailers as a group under a single regulation. Representatives of the drug stores who explored the operations of such a regulation with OPA were:—

Fred Griffiths of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores; T. N. Beavers president and John C. Bell, vice-president of Peoples Drug Stores Co., Washington, D. C.; H. L. Hagan, vice-president of Liggitt Drug Co., Boston; Thomas J. Barton, Wallgreen Drug Stores, Chicago; John Dargarvel, secretary, and George H. Frates, Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago; John Goode, retail druggis' of Ashville, N. C.; and Earl I. Runner, president of C. H. Griest Co., Inc., Wheeling, W. Va.

Coaltar Classified Dyes Output:—1942

Production and sale of classified coaltar dyes in 1942, compared with 1941, as reported by the United States Tariff Commission, follow:—

Colour Index number		Pounds — Production 1942	Production 1941	Sales 1942	Sales 1941	Value 1942
17	Spirit yellow R	80,021	93,501	82,463	95,062	$71,974
20	Chrysoidine Y	400,311	.....	376,338	.....	141,432
21	Chrysoidine R	172,917	221,518	.....	236,568	.....
24	Sudan I	271,728	445,378	298,951	463,784	147,322
27	Orange G	276,167	260,025	247,400	270,150	121,932
31	Amido naphthol red G	440,695	564,545	459,952	582,985	164,467
36	Chrome yellow 2G	478,811	257,500	438,778	289,278	214,088
40	Chrome yellow R	80,146	100,859	61,420	122,303	35,121
52	Mordant yellow 4G	625,573	267,899	539,239	302,124	233,251
53	Victoria violet	96,101	102,513	85,668	115,644	60,484
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	183,238	329,475	136,882	400,572	68,919
79	Ponceau 2R	380,067	529,450	345,903	593,967	136,176
88	Bordeaux B	112,422	101,828	103,347	156,329	46,518
138	Metanil yellow	328,001	.....	387,637	559,918	213,909
146	Azo yellow	63,389	54,340	40,604	70,561	25,934
151	Orange II	1,170,864	1,581,583	1,140,727	1,905,122	337,544
161	Orange R	217,194	295,113	200,870	317,107	58,425
168	Acid chrome garnet R	153,530	52,071	128,816	77,301	92,418
169	Chrome violet R	.....	.....	14,738	.....	11,041
176	Fast red A	176,380	184,472	157,267	250,661	88,349
179	Azo rubine	113,034	237,409	115,247	249,547	62,230
180	Fast red VR	96,998	115,430	118,084	148,974	58,432
185	Cochineal red	72,160	84,980	70,118	104,241	39,218
202	Chrome blue black U	1,846,515	1,943,570	1,832,358	2,205,169	507,645
208	Fast acid blue R	99,236	139,429	114,153	155,643	62,637
209	Fast acid blue B	.....	43,645	22,220	30,234	16,476
216	Chrome red B	60,936	116,192	54,937	137,936	24,938
234	Resorcin brown B	577,244	545,049	535,483	599,535	236,095
235	Resorcin dark brown	140,154	159,238	145,413	165,828	100,122
246	Acid black 10B	1,443,515	1,582,884	1,471,520	1,934,946	508,509
252	Brilliant croceine	320,589	387,316	324,528	483,885	279,216
262	Cloth red 2B	81,754	69,169	73,425	92,282	40,837
274	Milling orange G	47,571	52,280	42,124	60,967	20,648
275	Cloth scarlet G	.....	.....	5,831	3,893	5,373
278	Direct fast red 8BL	185,497	213,721	159,220	236,240	316,837
280	Scarlet EC	26,217	.....	.....	18,784	.....
289	Fast cyanine 5R	408,311	442,406	418,652	502,547	242,818
299	Chrome black F	99,703	177,688	82,017	218,372	44,624
307	Fast cyanine black B	100,854	160,323	113,732	179,367	77,888
317	Developed blue B	.....	.....	90,772	.....	95,321
326	Direct fast scarlet	1,045,628	1,128,782	992,434	1,241,963	1,055,816
331	Bismarck brown	119,397	148,964	108,941	157,413	43,316
332	Bismarck brown 2R	778,707	973,788	798,735	1,063,693	347,075
346	Direct fast yellow 5GL	127,429	.....	110,273	.....	173,034
353	Direct fast pink 2BL	21,276	60,048	36,228	48,857	47,175
364	Paper yellow	203,665	255,227	201,284	306,841	151,742
375	Congo corinth G	436,876	650,063	527,727	608,276	345,215
382	Direct scarlet B	218,004	224,354	192,717	290,524	177,438
394	Direct violet N	82,492	103,594	89,735	117,230	85,413
401	Developed black BHN	3,142,254	3,217,423	2,912,234	3,518,325	961,084
406	Direct blue 2B	882,299	1,548,123	970,806	1,616,403	221,804
415	Direct orange R	77,447	151,053	103,723	160,034	34,510
419	Direct fast red F	432,828	604,624	406,206	641,711	255,486
429	Direct brown M	610,420	752,013	580,377	790,065	298,408
441	Chrome fast yellow RD	10,049	.....	.....	.....	.....
443	Milling red 2G	.....	.....	8,820	.....	7,465
472	Direct blue BX	.....	24,001	37,490	28,284	14,075
477	Direct blue 3B	.....	.....	214,761	265,225	55,167
478	Direct orange G	16,620	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*Continued on page* 43

MERCK QUALITY

IS A RECOGNIZED STANDARD FOR PURE VITAMINS

Merck Quality is a standard of comparison for pure vitamins, for there is no standard of quality higher than *Merck Quality*.

Behind this rigidly maintained standard lies a long and rich experience in the vitamin field. Ever since the first of the pure vitamins was synthesized, the name Merck has been identified with leadership in the discovery, development, and production of these important therapeutic and nutritional substances.

Several pure vitamins were first synthesized in the Merck Research Laboratories; others have been synthesized for the first time by Merck chemists and their collaborators in other laboratories. The many discoveries and advances made by Merck chemists and their collaborators have repeatedly emphasized the outstanding rôle of Merck & Co., Inc. in vitamin research and production.

But *Merck Quality* is not only the result of pioneering experience. Constant laboratory control, with repeated checks and analytical tests, ensure the superb quality of every vitamin product bearing the Merck label.

ARMY E NAVY
BACK THE ATTACK
WITH WAR BONDS

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Cal.

In Canada: Merck & Co., Ltd., Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

November 26, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.[6]..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
[6] OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.62
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.73
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.00
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 80c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,600 to 3,999 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
800 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,600 to 3,999 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
800 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,600 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
800 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21¾- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Cresylic[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-251°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-295°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal... .510 - —
f.o.b. Serawen, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 50% lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .38
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
45%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08¼- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls..... ....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Muriatic, CP, consumers, cbys..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobensoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works...lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .68 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .22 - .27
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
93°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .75
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71¼- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz 21.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. 32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] .....lb. 2.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.00 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1760- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld, E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

[6] Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.66½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91½, dms., E. gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .32 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

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INSIDE NEWS

NOVEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1943

Food Industries In Unique Wartime Position Need Practical Program In Washington

Photo From U. S. Army

Eager hands of French children reach out for cans of condensed milk being distributed by an Army sergeant, member of the U. S. task force in Oran, Algeria. Half the milk ration of U. S. troops in Oran was given out in this manner. Allied forces have also made available a quantity of powdered milk to be distributed to children up to the age of fourteen in North Africa.

For many food manufacturers, the end of the war will be the beginning of full-scale "war production." Characteristic of food's special position is the fact that *while supply increases with the Navy's success, demand increases with the Army's success.* Military as well as humane reasons dictate need to feed liberated areas.

Federal controls and rationing are therefore expected to continue for some time irrespective of military decisions in any part of the world. The best that can be expected is a gradual increase of administrative efficiency and practical thinking in the alphabetic potpourri of agencies now in control of U. S. food supplies and prices.

With OPA, FDA, FPA, Army demands, Lend Lease demands and sundry long-range "win-the-peace" planners pulling and hauling before specific directives can be arrived at in many cases, prediction of short-term Federal activity is next to impossible.

The recent trend towards introducing experienced business brains into food administration, and the repeal of grade labeling requirements which had been written into maximum price regulations, are indications of possible improvement. Here's how, food men say, the Government should enter into the picture:

1. Government should determine overall national food needs.
2. Government should then hold the proper sections in food production and distribution responsible for detailed planning.
3. Government should then cooperate in seeing that the plan gets results . . . that regulations are really effective.

U. S. Food Notes: Government has been and is accumulating *a vitamin A stockpile* for use in liberated areas, also purchasing seeds in advance . . . Need to calm consumer buying by *increased imports from Latin America* is foreseen in certain quarters. In view of naval successes, only step required is positive request from War Food Administration for ships and space . . . *Feed for livestock and poultry* is now so reduced that large marketings may end meat shortage for several months, but cut egg supply.

World Food Notes: Canada is expected to have turned 7,500,000 bushels of wheat into industrial alcohol by the end of '43 . . . *New sorts of basic foodstuffs are taking hold in Africa* under impact of war. Africans are meeting current grain shortage by return to cassava starch and manioc root . . . Australia is producing 1,000,000 *cans of Australian-grown vegetables a week* for the services. Canning techniques there have been established with the help of American experts. 471

Gum Guaiac Not Used Extensively In Preserving Food For Armed Forces

Gum guaiac is being used by Swift & Company in the stabilization of certain fats and oils, particularly lard; fatty foods in paper wrappings, for instance, are stabilized in contact with the package. Gum guaiac in meat dehydration is still experimental, and is not being used in dehydration of fruits and vegetables. It is not being used in large-scale preservation of food for the armed forces, as stated in the July issue of *Inside News.* 472

Vitamins Made In Cheese

Cheese makes its own vitamins, investigators have discovered. Vitamins of the B complex appear to be synthesized and stored in the outer portions of certain cheeses during the curing period. The types of cheese tested were Camembert, Brie, Liederkranz and Limburger. 473

Spoilage-Free Foods Seen

Foods can be freed of the thermophilic, or heat-resisting bacteria that cause spoilage, in from 1½ to 2 minutes of treatment by a new process for which a patent has been filed. Details of the process, developed after a year of research work, will not be available until the patent has been granted, but it is claimed that the process is applicable to various foods such as sugar beets, beans, soybean flour and other products. The cost of the treatment is said to be extremely low. 474

Peavine Silage as Cattle Feed

Findings of an Agricultural Experiment Station should help pea canners allay the fears of any of their growers who may have believed that feeding of pea silage to cattle made the cattle susceptible to a disease which caused them to stagger and go down. 475

Alstris root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Algin, bbls., lb. dms.	lb.	.79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Allspice,[3] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .28
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.46 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½- .29½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.81¼- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.83¼- —
tanks, works	gal.	.78¼- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.1340- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1390- —
tanks	lb.	.1290- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.	lb.	.67 - .68
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09 - .12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0310- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, comc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.17¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.	lb.	.20¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.78 - —
contract, works	lb.	.75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% A1, 50-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs	1.40 - 1.50
Alumina sulphate, com'l, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.90 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,5,6] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.58 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm.,	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 500-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins	oz.	17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
bots.	lb.	4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal.	ton.	90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.	lb.	.05 - —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.10 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½- —
tanks, works (NH₃ content),	lb.	.04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld.	lb.	.42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.	lb.	.0639- .0644
Bichromate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.29 - .35
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1030- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
dms.	lb.	.23 - .30
Carbonate, lump, dms.	lb.	.06¾- .09¾
cns.	lb.	.14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84 - .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing	point. ton.	47.50 - —

NATIONAL CAN

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Synthetic Rubber Putty

A new putty, in which man-made rubber entirely replaces natural crude rubber formerly used, is superior to the previous product, according to the nationally recognized manufacturer. At the present time it is employed chiefly for sealing metal joints in combat equipment, though diverse uses are suggested. 476

Oil Purifiers

Lubricating and heating oil reclaimers, with capacities ranging from two and one-half gallons in 70 to 90 minutes to 120 gallons in the same length of time, are available in 11 models and two series, both types using contact filtration in which common refinery earths, available on the open market, are used. These reclaimers are recommended for restoring all types of used oils, including drained oils, from a wide range of installations.

The machines are said to be capable of reclaiming used oils without presettling or pretreatment and restoring the oils to substantially the same values of fire, flash, viscosity, color, neutralization number and precipitation number as the new parent oil. Operated under thermostatic control, they permit the man working the machine to do so incident to his regular duties.

Of potential value to organizations having their own fleet of trucks and motor cars, as well as to plant and manufacturing processes of companies. 477

Aerosol "Bombs"

A new insecticide concentrate has just been patented by a Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the present time, the Armed Forces are taking the entire output of these aerosol bombs, which are being made commercially by four companies. The concentrate is contained in a steel cylinder, which acts both as a container and a dispenser, a valve serving to release the insecticide in the form of a fine mist or fog. Because droplets of insecticide dispersed into the air in this way are much smaller than those dispersed by the usual sprayer, they have been proved to be more toxic to insects. 478

Pest Damage Needs Control

Total annual damage to our food supply through the attacks of insects and rodents runs to approximately two billion dollars. The estimated loss is approximately six to seven per cent of our total available food or about the amount we lend-leased to all our allies last year. Pest control through intelligent and repeated use of insecticides is thus more important than ever as a wartime necessity. A list of 10 leading insects from standpoint of the damage they cause is available. 479

Technical Topics

TEXTILE PRESERVATIVE — Waterproofing and rot-proofing of textiles has been seriously studied in Australia to meet moist, high temperatures. Copper compounds, applied in hot impregnation, using copper-soap emulsions or mixtures of emulsions of copper soaps and suitable waxes, have proved most effective. 480

FISH INCREASE—Foreign experiments in a fishing community show that fish can be multiplied as much as ten times by the addition of certain compounds and phosphates to the water in a manner similar to the fertilization of land. 481

GARMENTS FROM OCEAN—Among the many products Britain expects to manufacture in a new postwar industry using seaweed is an inexpensive fabric. 482

INFECTION AVOIDED — Australian process for sucking eggs from their shells for dehydration without the pulp touching the outer shell, or contact with hands, claims complete safety from infection. From 100,000 to 1,000,000 bacteria and 200 to 500 mould spores tests show on the outer surface of an average clean egg. 483

PINE NEEDLES—A vitamin valuable in the daily human diet has been discovered in research on pine needles by Russian scientists. 484

INVISIBLE RAINCOAT—An invisible raincoat is formed on cloth, paper and other materials by exposing them to chemical vapors which make them waterproof. The "raincoat" is so thin, its structure cannot be determined by chemical analysis or seen under a high-powered microscope. 485

JOJOBA—Experiments in growing jojoba bush under irrigation near Florence, Arizona, is an expansion of the commercial use of this bush which grows in semi-arid regions of Mexico and has been a new source of wealth for this country. 486

DEAD SEA SALTS—Palestine's new industry is producing chemical salts evaporated from the Dead Sea, in open evaporation pans by a new secret process, it is announced. 487

"ROTTEN CABBAGE"—Odors for detection are not new. Peppermint has been used to find a leak in pipe lines. Now the United States Bureau of Mines advises mine owners to use a chemical which smells like rotten cabbage, as a warning to miners to leave a dangerous level. 488

SODIUM CELLULOSATE—Has been introduced in Britain for use as a thickening, emulsifying, demulcent, glossing and starching agent. The material does not itself ferment, and is resistant to fungal and bacterial growths, it is declared. 489

FLUE DUST—Iodine and potassium chloride recovery from blast furnace flue dust has been advocated in Germany. 490

SODIUM METAL—Is now being used as a coolant in the exhaust valves of aircraft engines. 491

PROPYL GALLATE—Was suggested recently in Britain as a suitable agent for inhibiting the autoxidation of animal and vegetable oils. The material was found to be soluble in oils at relatively low temperatures, and to apparently have a low degree of toxicity. 492

FORMIC ACID—Can be synthesized directly and in high yield by the action of carbon monoxide on water vapor in the presence of certain catalysts, according to a recent article in German technical literature. 493

ANEMIA AID—The injection of red blood cell suspensions produced favorable results in anemic patients, in recent investigations by three physicians in the United States Medical Corps. Beneficial results were reported in 44 of the 48 test cases on which the report was based. 494

CUPROUS CYANIDE—Production by a simplified method was recently described in a British technical journal. The new method was declared to produce a material much lighter in color than by older methods, which is of especial advantage in making cuprocyanide solutions for use in the Sandmeyer reaction for preparing aromatic nitriles. 495

DEHYDRATION—The results of research on nutrient losses in manufacture and preparation of dehydrated vegetables indicates that these products should be used only in soups or stews and that all soaking and cooking waters should be made a part of the soup or stew, according to the authors of a recent paper. 496

VITAMINS IN SUGAR—Whole mature sugar cane is a fair source of thiamin and riboflavin, rich in pantothenic acid and a good source of niacin, according to findings reported recently. 497

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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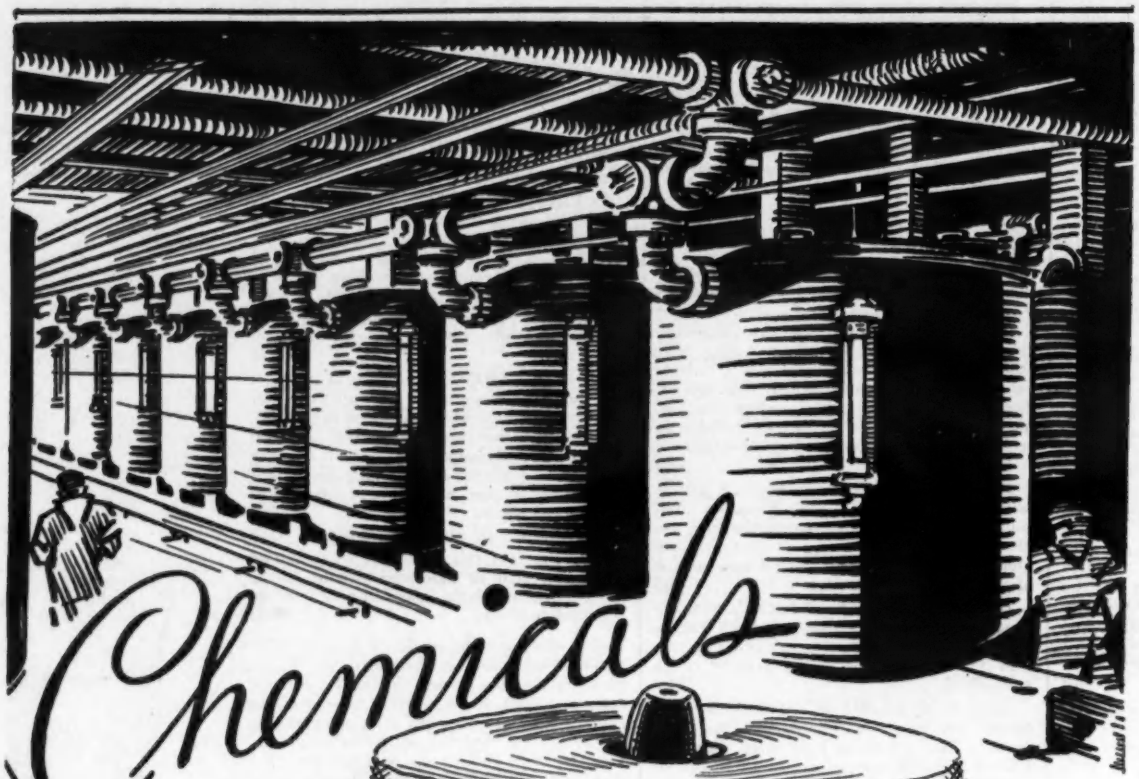
Ammonia nitrate, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35	- 8.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
Citrate, dmas.	lb.	.14	- —
Citrate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27	- .33
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .95
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½	- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.31	- .39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.08	- .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40	- .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Salicylate, NF, dmas., kgs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.18
silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dmas.	lb.	.34	- —
paste, dmas.	lb.	.08½	- —
Sulphamate bbls., works	lb.	.18	- .24
Sulphate,[3,6] dmas., bulk, inland producing ovens	ton.	28.20	- —
Atlantic Coast ports	ton.	29.20	- —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dmas., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
take dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
Sulphide, red, 49%, cbys, wks.	lb.	.08	- —
dmas., works	lb.	.06	- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08	- —
dmas., works	lb.	.06	- —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dmas.	lb.	.45	- .97½
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17	- —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).			
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dmas., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- .18
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- .17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	- .14
ex-pentane, dmas., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate, dmas.	lb.	.75	- .90
Caproate, dmas.	lb.	2.75	- —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dmas., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.06	- —
Ether, dmas., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.08½	- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72	- 1.80
Mercaptan, dmas., works	lb.	1.10	- —
Oleate, dmas., works	lb.	.31	- —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Stearate, dmas., works	lb.	.42	- —
Amylene, dmas., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dmas., works	lb.	.14	- —
refd., dmas., works	lb.	.16	- —
Anethol bots.	lb.	2.10	- 2.35
cans	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35	- .45
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Anilin oil,[6] dmas., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	- —
Salt, dmas., works	lb.	.22	- .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.27½	- .28
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.29	- .29½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.	lb.	.34	- .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08	- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb.	lb.	.55	- —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65	- —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).			
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17	- —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½	- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20	- .23
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40	- —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10	- 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	28.20	-23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25	-11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity	60.00	- —	
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity	52.00	- —	
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25	Nom.
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55	- —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58	- —
jars	lb.	5.43	- —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	.52	- .55
bots.	lb.	.60	- .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45	- .60
powd., bbls., dmas.	lb.	.55	- .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).			
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50	- —
5R, bgs., same basis	ton.	44.60	- —
6D, bgs., same basis	ton.	33.00	- —
7D, bgs., same basis	ton.	28.50	- —
7F, bgs., same basis	ton.	26.50	- —
7H, bgs., same basis	ton.	22.50	- —
7K, bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00	- —
7M, bgs., same basis	ton.	16.50	- —
7R, bgs., same basis	ton.	15.50	- —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dmas., works	lb.	.05½	- .12
process form, bgs., wks.	lb.	.05¾	- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines	ton.	30.50	- —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10¼	- —
California, dmas., c.l.	ton.	38.40	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40	- —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N.Y.	ton.	60.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	90.00	- —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.	ton.	38.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	55.00	- —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill.	lb.	.08	- —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	32.90	- —

Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant black, seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-320 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....os. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .65
Barbasco root,[3,6] see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., sone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Barium carbonate, tech., cryst., Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y. Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
Barytes, floated, paper bags, l.c.l., same basis..ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s, f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 -.60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ref. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .35 - .55
Bismuth[3] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 3.35 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.78 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 2.41 - 2.46
cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.39 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbensoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.69
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.66
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.35
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-83%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
fib. dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 2.71 - 2.76
cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 2.40 -
cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .09 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05½- —
bags.....lb. .06- —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .28
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 68½%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. R. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.90 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .32 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .32 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .23 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.32 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.32 - —



Stauffer CHEMICAL SINCE 1885

In the production of rayon and other synthetic fibre, large amounts of chemicals are required for their processing. For over 58 years the name of Stauffer has been synonymous with the large scale production of high-quality chemicals for the textile field. Stauffer is devoting much of its energy and production toward winning the war and has expanded its facilities to supply chemicals for some civilian requirements as well. If you are confronted with a chemical supply problem Stauffer will assist you wherever possible.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

Acids	Caustic Soda	Cream of Tartar	Sulphuric Acid
Aluminum Sulphate	Citric Acid	Liquid Chlorine	*Superphosphate
Borax	Commercial Muriatic Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	Tartar Emetic
Boric Acid	Commercial Nitric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide	*Copperas	Sulphur	Textile Stripper
Carbon Tetrachloride		Sulphur Chloride	Titanium Tetrachloride

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois
624 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
550 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Blue, violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.26 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30

Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84

Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.37.50 -65.00
Junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .18

Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70

Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.0 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works..gal. 4.95 - —

Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35

Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —

Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtoo, bls.....lb. .16 - .18

Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —

Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05

Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —

Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10

Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .08¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, (Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —

Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —

Brucine, 100 oz. cns...,.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80

Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32

Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —

Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —

Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1755- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1805- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1655- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1920- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)

Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14¼- —

Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —

Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —

Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —

Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —

Butyl oleate, ref'd, dms., works, lb. .35 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.28 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., divd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37

Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40

Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45

Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00

Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., divd.....ton.60.00 -65.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot, C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —

Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29

Calcium pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —

Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12

Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth, tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .41½- —
10 bbls (1,500 lbs).....lb. .44 - —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44½- —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .47½- .54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .70½- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81½- —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .83½- —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks

Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10

Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .64 - .65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45

Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM SALICYLATE

Sodium Benzoate
Oxalic Acid
Formic Acid
Calcium Lactate U. S. P.
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

MALT SYRUP

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..
lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .11 - —
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .58 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.. unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
French .....lb. 1.60 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cc..lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points..ton.15.00 - —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn. .....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05½- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.08 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .80 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + 13⅛*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + 13⅛*

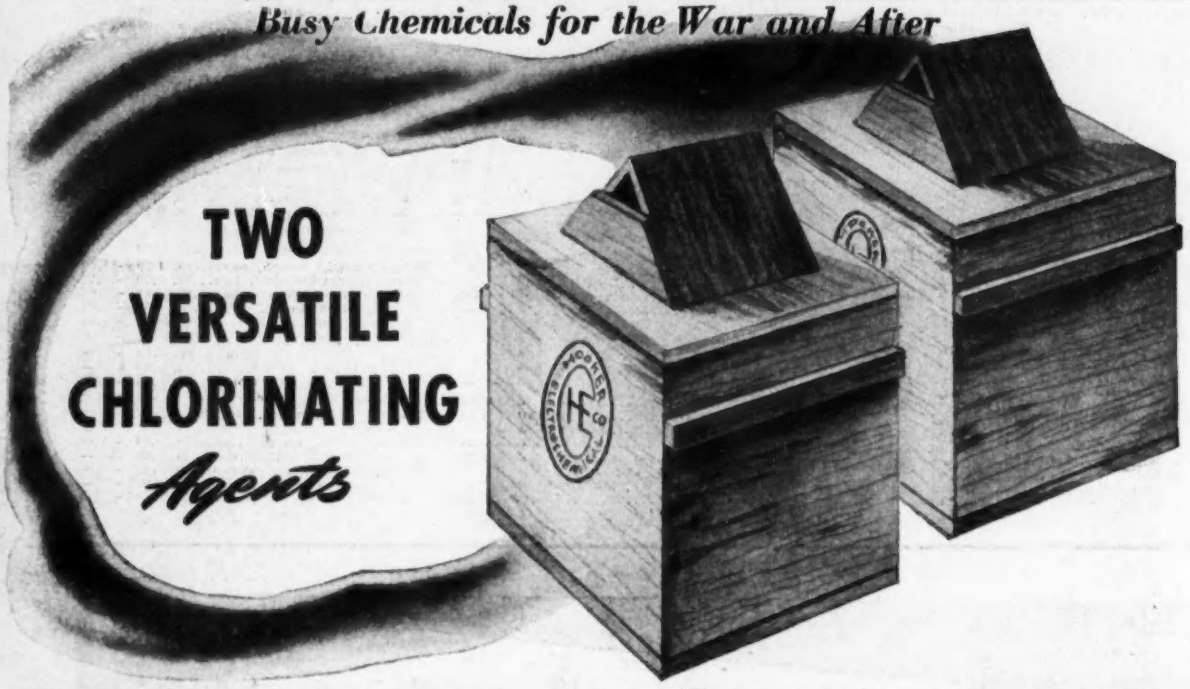
* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[5] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21½- .22
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l, works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .68¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.94 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Coclilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .13 - .18
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .18
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52

Busy Chemicals for the War and After



TWO VERSATILE CHLORINATING *Agents*

SULFURYL CHLORIDE AND THIONYL CHLORIDE

These two highly reactive inorganic chlorine compounds are particularly useful in the production of a variety of organic chemicals. Sulfuryl Chloride may be used to produce chlor phenols which are used as antiseptics and disinfectants. In the presence of organic peroxide catalysts, the reaction of Sulfuryl Chloride with hydrocarbons, organic acids and chlorides produces desired products with the exclusion of unwanted isomers or by-products. For example only m-xylyl chloride is obtained when m-xylene is reacted with Sulfuryl Chloride. With aliphatic hydrocarbons and benzoyl peroxide as catalyst, Sulfuryl Chloride will introduce only one chlorine atom per carbon atom.

Thionyl Chloride is most useful in replacing with chlorine the hydroxy group in organic compounds. Fatty acid chlorides and alkyl chlorides from alcohols are typical of this reaction. An interesting application is in the manufacture of the synthetic anti-malarial "Atabrine". Acid anhydrides may be produced by using one molecule of Thionyl Chloride for two molecules of the acid. Thionyl Chloride usually does not react with aldehyde, ketone or ethoxy groups and may therefore be used with acids of complicated structure where one of these groups is located near the carboxyl group.

Thionyl Chloride acts as a dehydrating agent and is an aid in the preparation of esters. This action is especially valuable in the production of esters of phenols. Send for Technical Bulletin #328.

Now is the time to get a head-start in the post-war race for business. Now is the time to discuss with HOOKER chemists the plans you have made for the day when victory removes war restrictions. Your ideas plus our ideas may help both of us in drawing on chemistry's limitless resources in the world of tomorrow.

Ask for list O-1 of principal HOOKER products with chemical formulas, descriptions, uses and shipping container data.

HOOKER SPECIFICATIONS		
	SULFURYL CHLORIDE	THIONYL CHLORIDE
Formula	SO_2Cl_2	$SOCl_2$
Description	Sulfuryl Chloride is a water clear heavy liquid with an extremely pungent odor.	Thionyl Chloride is a clear, colorless liquid with a pungent irritating odor.
Specifications	Hooker Sulfuryl Chloride High Grade is practically colorless, has a boiling range of 2° including 69.1 and is at least 99% pure Sulfuryl Chloride. Hooker Sulfuryl Chloride Technical is light yellow in color; it is not distilled.	Hooker Thionyl Chloride is a colorless to yellow or green liquid.
Shipping Containers	5 gallon carboys holding 65 lbs. net 12 gallon carboys holding 150 lbs. net 55 gallon steel drums holding 725 lbs. net	5 gallon carboys holding 65 lbs. net 55 gallon steel drums holding 725 lbs. net

VICTORY SPECIFICATIONS • U. S. WAR BONDS • EVERYBODY—EVERY PAY DAY

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
New York, N. Y. • Tacoma, Wash. • Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

4418

Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26	.50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	.12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	.17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾	.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	.28
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20	.22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.	lb.	.17	.20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	—
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., 25, wks.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.605	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.525	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731	—
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.34	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.15	.17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	—
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills	ton.	38.60	—
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	.65
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10	2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.18	.18¼
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	—
Wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04	—
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	—
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09½	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10	.11
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.10	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18	—
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs.		9.50	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	10.00	—
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. R.	lb.	.08¼	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.09¼	—
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.79	.80
powd., cs.	lb.	.80	.90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.27	.28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.16	.16½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.16	.16¼
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.17	.17½
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	.16
Cyanamide,[4,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.52½	—
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis.	unit-ton.	1.62½	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.14	.16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09¾	—
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.21	.23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.	lb.	.30	.32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.29	—
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.,	gal.	.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	.15
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.25	.33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.21	Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works.	ton.	34.25	—
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
neutral, bbls.	lb.	.27½	.29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	4.61	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.36	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.46	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.20	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.31	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.41	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.05	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	6.00	7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070	.2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	.10	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l.,	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2630	—
1-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2830	—
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2060	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb	.2110	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1960	—
Sebacate, dms., works.	lb.	.497	.517
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16	—
tanks	lb.	.14	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3020	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3070	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025	.2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075	.2170
tanks	lb.	.1925	.2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½	.24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.13½	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60	.65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.81	.82
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05	—
Diorthotoluoguanidin,[6] dms., tons. dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.46	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms., works.	gal.	.56	.58
tanks	gal.	.52	—
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55	.58
tanks	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	.50
dms.	lb.	.43	.46
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	.37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock	ton.	63.00	-70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.50	1.50
dom., bls.	lb.	.36	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.15	.20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85	.90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.35	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	—
food, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C red, No.4, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
FD&C red, No. 2 cns.	lb.	4.15	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—			
Black, D&C black, No. 1.	lb.	3.35	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.	lb.	13.50	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—

Traditions of Niagara

"THE THUNDER OF WATERS"

ENGRAVED BY HERRMANN J. MEYER, REPRODUCED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

From the Indians the early explorers in the Niagara region first learned of the Great Cataract in the wilderness whose roar could be heard for many miles. According to Indian folklore it was a symbol of the earth's power . . . the voice of Nature herself speaking in the "Thunder of Waters."

How accurate this primitive interpretation was may be seen today in modern Niagara—source of the vast hydro-electric power upon which a great network of industries depends. As a pioneer company in this area from which America derives much of its great industrial vitality, Niagara Alkali Company is working day and night to carry on its progressive traditions...and to augment, by research and improved manufacturing methods, the flow of chemicals essential to the war effort. By such activities and by close cooperation with chemical-using industries, is Niagara helping to fulfill the ancient promise of the "Thunder of Waters."

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA · PARADICHLOROBENZENE · CARBONATE OF POTASH · LIQUID CHLORINE

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns. lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns. lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns. lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5. lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18. lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns. lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns. lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns. lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns. lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3. lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8. lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G. lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R. lb. .80 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet. lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C. lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6]. lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste. lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U. lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A. lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R. lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B. lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R. lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F. lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow. lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B. lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G. lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N. lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
404 Direct blue 2B. lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B. lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F. lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M. lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B. lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B. lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G. lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD. lb. .80 - 1.00
513 Direct pure blue 6B. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue. lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF. lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW. lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX. lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B. lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G. lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO. lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
696 Acid violet. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin . lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste. lb. .15 - .19
Benzo fast black L. lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black. lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue. lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown. lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon. lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive. lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan. lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow. lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black. lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives. lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base. lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base. lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown . lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 5.00 - —
Green . lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I. lb. .75 - —
Red shade. lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II. lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV. lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet. lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1050 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base. lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB. lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin . lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray. lb. 1.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble
909 New blue F. lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue. lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B. lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA. lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G. lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y. lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin . lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B. lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green. lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B. lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B. lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G. lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y. lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R. lb. .84 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R. lb. .48 - —
89 Fast red B. lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6]. lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin . lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX. lb. .72 - .75

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
185 Cochineal red A. lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M. lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin . lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B. lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G. lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin . lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B. lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C. lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN. lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S. lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow. lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow. lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin . lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine . lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin . lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin . lb. .69 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown. lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G. lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R. lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B. lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine . lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS. lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base. lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. No stocks
Eggs[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.15 - —
imported . lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls. lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. lb. .20 - .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots. oz.21.00 - 35.00
Ephedra, bls. lb. .21 - .23
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots. oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins. oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .85 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more. oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more. oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .06 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Escerine, bots. oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials. vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd. lb .80 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs. lb .95 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works. lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. 15½- —
tanks . lb. 12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. 12½- 12¾
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 12⅝- 12⅞
tanks, frt. alld. lb. 11¼- 12¼
NF, dms. lb. 14½- 15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks. lb. 37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms. lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms. lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.05
Formate, cns., dms. lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Lactate, dms., works. lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works. lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0691- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis. lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works. lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works. lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works. lb. .10½- —
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
tanks, works. lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz.10.55 - 10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms. lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots. lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls. lb. .12 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works. ton.14.00 - 17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 - 20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 - 16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works. ton.17.00 - 19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, ca., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .15 - —
water white, ca., 50 lbs. or over, works. lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns. gal.19.00 - 20.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories. ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis. ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast. ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls. lb. .09 - —
kegs . lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs. lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs. lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2, Ore., mines. lb.33.00 - —
65% CaF_2 mines. lb.32.00 - —
60% CaF_2 mines. lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works. lb. .0615- .0640
l.c.l., works. lb. .0565- .0590
tanks . lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines. ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines. ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne. ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago . ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[2] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs. lb. .10 - —
c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works. lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works. gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd. lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1. lb. .32 - —
No. 2. lb. .30 - —
No. 3. lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. lb. .16 - —
No. 2. lb. .15 - —
No. 3. lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. No stocks
extract, bbls. lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks. gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded. tanks. gal. .063 - —
72-74 octane. gal. .062 - .064
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks. gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06½- .07
80 octane, tanks. gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks. gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks. gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs. lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls. lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls. lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .46 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls. lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
unbleached, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .27½- .28
No. 3, bgs. lb. .26½- .27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. lb.12.00 -18.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5-tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
80/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
58/32, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
32/100, c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
Glue, hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
299-360, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18¼- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks . lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., tanks. lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglas, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Nec., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klickat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins. lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .28 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 - 21.00
yellow, bots. lb.18.75 - 19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots. oz.14.50 - 14.75
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse. lb. .04¼- —
70-74%, same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis. lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose. lb. .05½- —
white, choice, loose. lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adepe lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works. lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis. lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis. lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis. lb. .29½- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis. lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis. lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works. lb. .34 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works. lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works. lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs. lb. .48 - .50
Wood, bls. lb. .05 - .06

Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73¼
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
Gum copal, East India, batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07¼- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Gum, Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l.. lb. .06¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra, pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .26¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Gum dammar, Singapore, No. 1, S, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .06¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .34 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .25 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, siftings, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97¼- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.60 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.13.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plastereo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.13.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
No. 3.....lb. .23 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14¼- —
No. 2.....lb. .13¾- —
No. 3.....lb. .12¼- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .25
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12¾- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .35 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[6,9] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .22 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .23 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .23 - —
fib. cans., same basis.....lb. .40 - —

Rosin's good qualities

PLUS

POLY-PALE* RESIN

GLOSS OILS

Poly-pale Resin gives consistently higher melting points when limed. Viscosities are higher, and water resistance is greatly increased.

ESTER GUMS

Less glycerin is required to yield ester gums of low acid number, high melting point, and pale color.

MODIFIED SYNTHETIC RESINS

12% to 28% less maleic anhydride and 25% less phenol-aldehyde condensates yield modified maleate and phenolic resins of excellent melting point, color, and acid number.

RESIN VARNISHES

Varnishes made with Poly-pale or its derivatives show improved drying time, viscosity, and film hardness.

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Poly-pale Metal Resinates have high metal contents for better drying action . . . melting points 20-40° higher . . . no tendency to crystallize during cooking and cooling down operations . . . better solubility in hydrocarbon solvents.

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Many other important chemical and physical characteristics of this new pale resin described in a special Hercules booklet. Sixteen pages of facts, figures, applications, and charts are yours for the asking. Mail the coupon for your copy.

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HERCULES
CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3 ..... gal. .10½- .11
Hexane, 60°-70° C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.. gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3 ..... gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls. ..... lb. .45 - 1.50
Horehound, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .19
Hydrangea root, bls. ..... lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots. ..... oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz. 29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots.. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal.. lb. .16½- .19½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, divd.. lb. 4.50 —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 -
Hyoscyamine, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz. 30.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1.. lb. .42 - —
No. 2. ..... lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1. ..... lb. .24 - —
No. 2. ..... lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots. ..... lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. ..... lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls. ..... lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .74½- .88
Indium metal. ..... oz. 12.50 —
Indol, CP, bots. ..... lb. 26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars. ..... lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island.. lb. 1.36 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.. lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars ..... lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[4] root, bgs. ..... lb. No prices
powd., bgs. ..... lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls. ..... lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.. lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd. ..... lb. .52 - .58
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns. ..... lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), (sesq., anhydr., 300-lb. dms.. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald.. lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald.. lb. .07¼- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls.. lb. .07¼- —
kegs ..... lb. .08¼- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.. lb. .06¾- .07½
djns. ..... lb. .07¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.. lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns. ..... lb. .84 - .87
scales ..... lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 3.18 - 3.53
syrup, cbys., bots. ..... lb. .53 - .59
djns. ..... lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. ..... lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns. ..... lb. .32 - —
powd., cns. ..... lb. .52 - —
kgs ..... lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns. ..... lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns.. lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns. ..... lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, kgs. ..... lb. .68 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.. lb. .05½- .06
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls.. lb. .22 - .25
scales, dms. ..... lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[5] bbls. ..... lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs. ..... lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.. lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works, tanks, works. ..... lb. .0690- —
Propionate, dms., works. ..... lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works. ..... gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works. ..... lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks ..... lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.. lb. .38 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .52 - .58
Resin, lump, cns. ..... lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs.. lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¾
Kerosene at refinery:—
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.. gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks. ..... gal. .07½- —
47 w.w., tanks. ..... gal. .07¾- .07½
San Francisco, tanks. ..... gal. .11¼- —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .75
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] city, tres. ..... 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Western, choice, tres. ..... 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .15½- .16
Spanish ..... lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .60
select, bls. ..... lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls.. lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls. ..... lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,8] paste, stand., cns., c.l.. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 8-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. ..... lb. .12 - .12¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .18½- .22¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11¾- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½- .20¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- .22¾
¼-lb. ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- .25¼

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. B.. lb. .07½- —
divd. Aris., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E. ..... lb. .07¾- —
divd. Aris., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. ..... lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots.. lb. 2.80 - —
jars ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, pale, bbls.lb. ..... .22¼- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works. ..... lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.. lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .09¼- —
Other points. ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .09¾- —
Aris., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.. lb. .10 - —
other points. ..... lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.. lb. .10¼- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .10¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .09¼- —
other points. ..... lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .10¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .10¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .10¾- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .09¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .10¼- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .10¼- —
other points. ..... lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .10¼- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .11 - —
other points. ..... lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 55% min., kgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Resinates, precip., 28.3% Pb, 100-lb. dms.. lb. 17½- —
Silicate, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .22¾- —
Stearate, bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallates, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms., lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.. lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.. lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Aris., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.. lb. .08½- —
other points. ..... lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Aris., etc.. lb. .08¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.. lb. .07½- —
other points. ..... lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.. lb. .08 - —
other points. ..... lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.. lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg. ..... lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg. ..... lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots.. lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .36½- .37¼
Lemon peel, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, ons. ..... lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .60 - .85
root, natural, Indian, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls. ..... lb. .08¾- .09
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .12½- .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ..... ton. 6.25 - —
Eag'e Mountain, Va. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..... ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ..... ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ..... ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ..... ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ..... ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ..... ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
La Roy, Minn. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ..... ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ..... ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ..... ton. 14.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ..... ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ..... ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works.. ton. 82.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns. ..... lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton. 45.00 - —
34%, bulk, c.l. ..... ton. 43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.. lb. .06¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .08¾- —
Aris., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.. lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.. lb. .09 - —
Other points. ..... lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.. lb. .09¼- —
Aris., etc. ..... lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Other points. ..... lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. ..... lb. 1.96 - 1.96
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
25-lb. jars. ..... lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l.. lb. .0566 - —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .0585- —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons). ..... lb. .04½- —
smaller lots. ..... lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. ..... oz. 25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. ..... lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls. ..... lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. ..... lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs. ..... lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls. ..... lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins. ..... lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. ..... lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs. ..... lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls. ..... lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[8,11] dms.. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.. lb. .26 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .06¾- —
bbls. ..... lb. .07½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .07¼- —
bbls. ..... lb. .08½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .06¼- —
bbls. ..... lb. .07½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .07 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .08¼- —
kgs. ..... lb. .09¾- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .09½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .09½- —
kgs. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .06¼- —
bbls. ..... lb. .08¾- —
kgs. ..... lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .08¾- —
bbls. ..... lb. .09¼- —
kgs. ..... lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd.. lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ..... ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. ..... lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. ..... lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms. ..... lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif.. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y. ..... ton. 84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.. ton. 22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
blue, bls. ..... lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls. ..... lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. ..... lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms. ..... lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. ..... lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.. ton. 74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.. ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 65-90%, bbls., c.l., works.. ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.. ton. 77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.. ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.. ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.. ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots. ..... lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd. ..... lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. ..... lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. ..... lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. ..... lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.. lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.. lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East.. ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.. ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.. lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton. ..... ton. 63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. ..... lb. No stocks
small, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works.. lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works.. lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points.. ton. 12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.. ton. 15.00 -26.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. ..... lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls. ..... lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls. ..... lb. .39 - .40
French, bls. ..... lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls. ..... lb. .34½- .35
Tunisian, bls. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs. ..... lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs. ..... lb. 13.00 - —
technical ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.. lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails. ..... lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots. ..... lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms. ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.91
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots. ..... lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots. ..... lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms.. lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns. lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. ..... lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. divd. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks ..... lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. ..... pkg. 3.00 - —

Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½ - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½ - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½ - —
4 ,frt. alld.....gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½ - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .62½ - .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½ - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Nebr., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½ - .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½ - —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½ - —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .48 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼ - —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾ - —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼ - —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½ - —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾ - —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A. lb. .14½ - —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾ - —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,4] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½ - —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 4, same basis, ton.24.20 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.55
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.60
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½ - .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½ - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .13¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

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N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .061 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08½- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .09¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .22
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7280- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .09 - —
tanks .....lb .07
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-30 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .26 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .86½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bis.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .15

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .22 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms.. dlvd..lb. .86 -
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural.. USP, bots.....lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.60 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP 1X (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns....lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15½- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Oil, castor, dehydrated, dms., c.l..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1760- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0895- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -95.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .84½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French., cns., lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -30.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
wood, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1560- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-230 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24½- .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .27½- .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.20 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.50 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....oz.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Officica,[3,6] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .12¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,6] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices

A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.

The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb.100.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
Paraffin, 350 flash, 70-80 & 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[2,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .18 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[3] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .62 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .64 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
Sardine, crude,[4,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1205- .1207
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1280- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .50 - .53
tanks.....gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.50
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 60/90 vis., dms., dm charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .53 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .57 - .60
175/195 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .67
320/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 v is.,c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —

Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash., lb. .12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,5] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .22 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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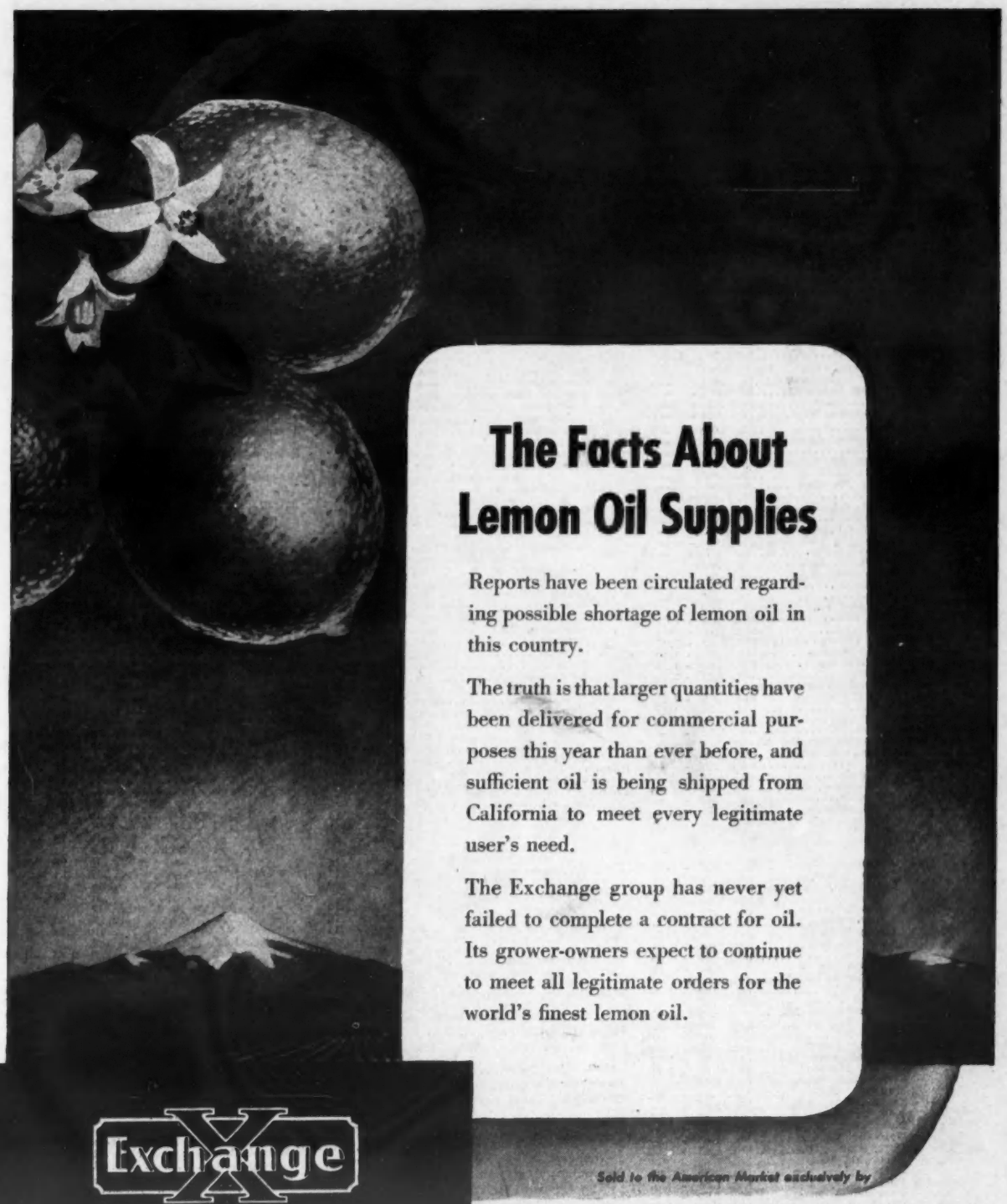
Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[5] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1505- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1645- —
tanks.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04½- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
1331-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis. lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.41	- .45
Paranitrochlorobensene, kgs., works	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenedaiamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	.21	- .27
Paris green,[2] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.20	- .25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .26
Passion flower, herb, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34	- .35
Pectin, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[7] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.0705	Bid
white,[7] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.22½-	.24
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	- .36
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.23	- .23½
Niger, fair, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½-	.22
Tanganika, bgs	lb.	.20½-	.21
Peppermint, USP, bls	lb.	.45	- .46
import, bls	lb.	.90	- .95
Perchloroethylene,[8] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782-	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾-	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central	bbl.	.95	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80	- 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 36-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.20	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½-	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04	—
stove dist	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06½-	.06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06¾-	.07
No. 3	gal.	.06½-	.07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Boston, Mass	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Charleston, Mass	bbl.	1.60	—
Houston, Tex	bbl.	.85	- .97
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.60	—
New Orleans, La	bbl.	.85	- .97
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.65	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.65	—
Port Arthur, Tex	bbl.	.85	- .97
Port Tampa, Fla	bbl.	1.55	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.60	- 1.77
Texas City, Tex	bbl.	.85	- .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100l. b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Group 2, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07¼-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	.07⅛
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 162-212 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
312-488 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
Petroleum, mineral spirits, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06¼-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12	- .13
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	—
Providence	gal.	.13	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.12	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½-	—
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½-	—
No. 3, same basis	gal.	.22½-	—
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.229	—
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.228	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½-	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1320-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery; California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.09¼-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13½-	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.12½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs	lb.	3.50	—
Phenol,[7,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10	- .11
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- .10
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½-	.11½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10½-	.12½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.13¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½-	.11½
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	.87	- .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82	- .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt.	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	- .70
Phenyl chloride, dms	lb.	.17	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
100% solut., bots	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works.	lb.	7.10	—
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms	lb.	13.75	- 14.75
tech., fib. dms	lb.	12.00	- 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	—
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car. mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.00	—
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.	long ton.	2.40	—
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	3.00	—
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.	long ton.	4.00	—
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.00	—
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	2.75	—
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.00	—
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.25	—
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	4.80	—
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis	long ton.	5.30	—
refinery ground, same basis.	long ton.	4.50	—
30% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.70	—
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.80	—
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.00	—
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.50	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
tins, export	lb.	.55	—
yellow,[6] dms	lb.	.25	—
cs.	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs	lb.	.38	- .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
Pichi leaves, ogs	lb.	.08	- .09¼
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, bots	oz.	8.00	—
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls.	oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.27	- .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00	—
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00	—
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.03½-	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.05	- .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms	100 lbs.	3.25	—
stands, 200 lbs	stand.	6.00	—
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls	lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works,	lb.	.25	—
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Tree bark, bgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls	lb.	.70	- .75
Domestic blue, bgs	lb.	.64	- .65
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.60	- .62
Indian, white, bgs	lb.	.10½-	.11
Turkish, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
cleaned, bgs	lb.	.45	- .46
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .30
cns.	lb.	.31	- .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13	- .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.			
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.14	- .20
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.19	- .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
45% basis, dms	lb.	.03½-	.03½
tanks	lb.	.02¾-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119	- .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.18	- .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs	lb.	.24	- .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½-	.33¾
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55	—
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65	- 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50	—
100 lbs	lb.	1.60	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65	- 1.95
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns	lb.	.72	- .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs	lb.	1.46	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb.	1.36	—
Iodide, bots. or cns	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.36
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20	—
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.			
20% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19	- .21
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.			
granular, 50-52, K_2O	unit-ton.	.56	—
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.			
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37	- .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28	- .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works.	lb.	.09½-	.11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.19¾-	.20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21
Potash prussiate, red, bbls., dms.,	lb.	.50	- .53
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms.	lb.	.50	- .53
Yellow, bbls	lb.	.16	- .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works.	lb.	.07	—
glass, bgs., c.l.	ton.	290.00	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.			
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25	—
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70	- .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	—
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20	- 14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	36.00	—
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works.	lb.	.40	- .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45	- .50
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.11	- .15
Berries, bgs	lb.	.23	- .26
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾-	—
Propyleneglycol, dms	lb.	.21	—
Psyllium seed (see Flaxseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls	lb.	.68	- .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04¼-	—
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.12	- .18
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15	—
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00	—
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50	—
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20	—
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.,	gal.	5.75	—
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53	—
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lid.	lb.	.27	- .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls.,	lb.	.29	—
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.39	—
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55	- 1.66
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45½-	.46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports,	long ton.	8.00	- 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines.	ton.	10.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00	—
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.10	—
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.	lb.	.13	—
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.10	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.08	—
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04	—
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.10	—
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16	—
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.15	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.10	- .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.	lb.	.04¾-	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04	—
ground, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.09	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .13
Root, bgs	lb.	.10	- .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls	lb.	.26	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot.	flask.	195.00	- 197.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.	flask.	191.00	—
Tex. and Ark.	flask.	193.00	—
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.30	- 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.08	+ .12½[6]
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71	+ .13½
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84	+ .13½[6]
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs.,	oz.	.69	+ .13¾
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.78	+ .13¾
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.,	oz.	.86	+ .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	+ .13½

[6] Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine

Quinine ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 +	.13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20 +	.13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76 +	.13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.81 +	.13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.90 +	.13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.79 +	.13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67 +	.13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.68 +	.13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	.99 +	.13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.08 +	.13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* USP, cns. oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.93	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.93	—
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10	- 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls. E. Rockies.	lb.	1.00	- —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85	- —
medium shades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.90	- —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works.	lb.	2.50	- —
light, same basis.	lb.	2.20	- —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.90	- —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	4.00	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, red).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	1.35	- —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks.	lb.	.85	- —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09½	- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¾	- —
imp., English, all shades.	lb.	.13	- —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	- —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	.90	- —
Red litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Pink, bbls., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.25	- .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works.	lb.	.40	- —
cadmium, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10	- —
deep, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20	- —

Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.

Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works.	lb.	3.09	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.11	- —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works.	lb.	.93	- —
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb.		.99	
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	99¾	- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis.	lb.	.08¾	- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½	- .904
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	.70	- —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.	lb.	4.15	- —
Purple, lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb.		.55	- —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb.		.35	- —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04½	- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05	- —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25	- —
Turkey, bbls., works.	lb.	.14½	- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11	- .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220	- —
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245	- —
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0265	- —
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03	- —
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼	- —
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360	- —
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04	- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25	- .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	3.05	- 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs.	lb.	3.26	- —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb.		.35	- —
Resorcinol,[4] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68	- .76
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80	- —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.11	- .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
Riboflavin,[5] bots., 100 grams.	kilo.	430.00	- —
5-50 grams.	gram.	.46	- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.44	- .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.43	- .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	ln.	.40	- .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.14½	- .15
Rosin, gum:—			
B, dms.	100 lbs.	3.95	- —
D, dms.	100 lbs.	4.41	- —
E, dms.	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
F, dms.	100 lbs.	4.66	- —
G, dms.	100 lbs.	4.69	- —
H, dms.	100 lbs.	4.69	- —
I, dms.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
K, dms.	100 lbs.	4.91	- —
M, dms.	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
N, dms.	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
W.G., dms.	100 lbs.	6.90	- —
W.W., dms.	100 lbs.	7.15	- —
X, dms.	100 lbs.	7.15	- —
Wood, F.F., dms.	100 lbs.	3.64	- 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	37.50	- —
Rue, bls.	lb.	1.45	- 1.80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Spanish, tins.	lb.	32.00	- 34.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.27	- .27½
fair, bls.	lb.	.24½	- .25
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.27½	- .28
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05	- .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90	- —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92	- .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.			
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.00	- 19.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.40	- 22.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35	- 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20	- —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35	- 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	- —
Santonin, cryst.	kilo.	210.00	- 220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.90
No. 2 cns.	lb.	1.40	- —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59	- .60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20	- .22
select, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.	lb.	.90	- .92
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Phila., bls.	lb.	.72	- .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	- —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	- —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .09
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	- —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	33¾	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	34¼	- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	34¼	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	34¾	- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- —
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.90	- .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
3, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13	- .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.80	- .93
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.	lb.	.14¾	- .15¾
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½	- —
Boston	lb.	.43½	- —
Chicago	lb.	.44	- —
Pacific coast.	lb.	.46	- —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½	- —
Boston	lb.	.49½	- —
Chicago	lb.	.50	- —
Pacific coast.	lb.	.52	- —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.4000	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.	lb.	.3890	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3660	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3710	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3960	—
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100.	lb.	.3550	—
Chicago, lots of 100.	lb.	.3600	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100.	lb.	.3805	—

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, tres.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	30.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	35.00	-38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	13.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	18.50	- —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	11.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	16.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	- —
10 gals., works.	lb.	.27	- —
Silver, bullion.	oz.	.44¾	- —
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111	- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign.	oz.	.44¾	- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.41½	- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32¾	- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.306	- .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288	- .333
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.60	- .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05	- .06
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07	- .06¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40	- .42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾	- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13	- .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16	- .17
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18	- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17	- .18

Look us up!
SHELL OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
50 West 50th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Circle 6-2000
Technical Products Department
SHELL
DON'T FORGET—when you attend the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Convention at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, December 6th and 7th, be sure to drop in and talk with us about your Base Oil troubles. Perhaps we can help you. We will be glad to discuss specifications, availability and prices on . . .
Shell Aromatic Solvents
TS28 Solvent
E407 Solvent
Shell Cresylic Acid
Grade 4020A
Grade 9035A
Shell Base Oils for Insecticides
Dispersol
Regular Base #1
#40 Base Oil
Tear out this list of Shell Products now—put it in your wallet as a reminder

Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .06½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .72 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] grav. dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¼c. higher in Cal.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —

Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .09 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98° N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .42
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[3,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¼- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .16
Diacetate, 38-39% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.09 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 2% of Mins..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .06 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30

LIGHTABLE

Magnesium

wears a cloak of CHROMIUM

The use of magnesium in the construction of our aircraft eliminates much of the excess weight that impedes air performance.

Magnesium, with a weight less than two-thirds that of aluminum, is invaluable in aircraft. It is also one of the most active metals, and, as a result, corrodes quite rapidly in air. To prevent this deterioration a protective coating is applied by treating magnesium in solutions containing bichromates. Mutual Bichromates meet all specifications and are widely used by our Government and throughout industry. Shipments are made from either of our complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Soda silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .35½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks...100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP., cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works...100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnesqua, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms.. works..lb. .17½- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.48.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., hxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.67 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .28
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .34
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Strontium lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .27½- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Sulphate, nat., 95% min., air-floated, 200 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 - 57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .68 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .83 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .56 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.95
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .12 - .30
refined,[1] flour, extra dns, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10

Sulphur, refined flour, light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, sgs. lb. .23 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¼
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .64
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 55½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[4] gran., 3c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher

Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 63c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.65-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks.....lb. .06¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .06½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —

Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brasil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .53¾- .58
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .23½
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).

TITANOX-RC

A "Double-Value" PIGMENT

In actual dollar value, TITANOX-RC is unsurpassed among composite white pigments.

High bulking, low specific gravity, easy wetting and high hiding are the qualities which make for this outstanding value.

Paints formulated with TITANOX-RC indicate no failures except mild chalking after two and one-half years of test fence exposure.

No. 1 VALUE

TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) contributes exceptional hiding and durability to exterior coatings.

No. 2 VALUE

TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) eliminates worry about critical extending materials due to its uniform extender content.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SOLE SALES AGENT
111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; 350 Townsend Street, San Francisco, Calif.; 2472 Enterprise Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

TITANOX
THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY

TITANOX
TRADE MARK

THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY CARRIES ON!

Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo. 205.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams..gram. .29½- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms..lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms..lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls..lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls..lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls..lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls..lb. .24½- .25
Thymol, cns..lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots..lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms..lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous..lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs..lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,4] Straits..lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls..lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd..lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works..lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns..lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms..lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29¼- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Tetraquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 cns., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots..oz. .32 - .34
Triacetin, dms..lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l..lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs..lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works..lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l..lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks..lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, same basis..lb. .03½- —
Zone 3, same basis..lb. .03 - —
Zone 4, ex whse..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works..lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns..lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms..lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs..lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms..gal. .87½- .90¼
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks..gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms..gal. .77 - .80
tanks..gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts..ton. 77.50 -85.00
Import, pure, cs..lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 37.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton. 121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton. 127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls..lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls..lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins..lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins..lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins..lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c..bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c..bot. .73½- —
25 c.c..bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls..lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton. 46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton. 46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls..lb. .05¾- —
tanks..lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $5.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton..lb. .61 - .65
slabs, bgs., ton..lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton..lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton..lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton..lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton..lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots..lb. .39 - .43
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots..lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots..lb. .72½- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton, lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .73½- —
smaller lots..lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton..lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots..lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton..lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .84¼- .93¾
No. 2, bgs., tons..lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots..lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .79 - —
smaller lots..lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots..lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots..lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots..lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs..lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs..lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton..lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots..lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton..lb. .62 - —
smaller lots..lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs..lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls..lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.54 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l..ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton. 21.00 -25.00
l.c.l..ton. 25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l..ton. 21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l..ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l..ton. 25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton. 13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton. 12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton. 12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l..ton. 18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls..lb. .09½- .11
rossed, green, bls..lb. .13 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls..lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis..ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis..ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis..ton. 30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant..lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls..lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
8°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms..lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms..lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms..lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms..lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms..lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls..lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots..lb. 2.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06½
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l..lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .22
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis...oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars.....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars.....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,3,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Zinc oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10⅝- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms..lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton. 75.00 -100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Dec. 6 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Paint Merchandising Second Forum Held

—Continued from page 4

professional painters, are currently doing a large percentage of maintenance painting on their residences, themselves. For this purpose, preference was generally accorded to the making of practical demonstrations and exhibits, in dealers' stores and store windows and in color advertising, of the "before and after application" types, rather than to more extensive recourse to "literature" in the form of color cards, pamphlets, booklets and colored views of protective-coated exteriors and interiors of buildings and household equipment.

After answering the question: "What advertising use can be made of the 'Paint at War' theme?", Raymond T. O'Connell, of R. T. O'Connell Advertising Company, enlarged upon this subject so as to include "most appropriate types of advertising for this stage of the war," in which he made strong recommendations for the writing and preparation of display advertising having a personal slant, depicting what individual war workers at the battle and home fronts, are doing with camouflage and other kinds of paint.

On this latter subject, also, Joseph Janovic, of Emil Janovic & Sons, New York dealers, recommended the offering by manufacturers of greater sales helps to the dealers through education of consumers in the selection and application of the paints best suited to their needs.

W. A. Terwilliger, of the linseed oil division of National Lead Company, told of ways and means for meeting the competition of the company chain stores and also spoke of the important and satisfactory role played and to be played in the postwar era by linseed replacement oil.

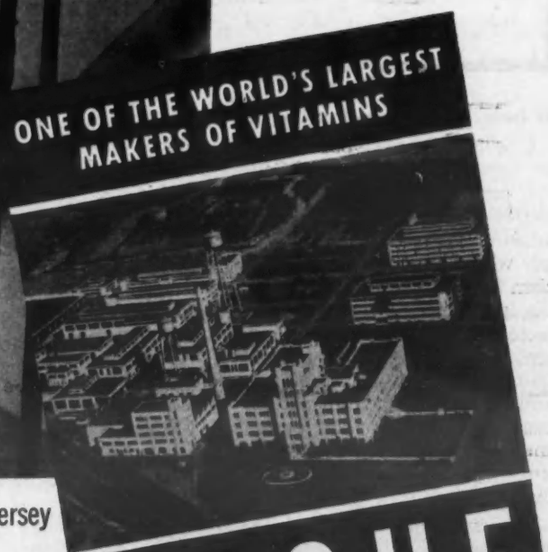
MAKING VITAMINS BY THE TONS

More and more manufacturers are feeling that they are protecting their requirements best by tying up with our large production.

In addition to meeting usual U.S.P. requirements, all Roche B_1, B_2, C, etc. must pass the exacting specifications of our own laboratories. You are thus doubly insured as to highest quality.

Roche vitamins are offered in a variety of convenient bulk packings developed to provide maximum protection and ease in handling.

Quotations and technical information gladly supplied at all times.



Vitamin Division, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC., Roche Park, Nutley 10, New Jersey
World Famous for Fine Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ROCHE

OPD—11-29-1943 28

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Published every Monday in New York by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,

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In loving memory of

Harry J. Schnell

who became associated with the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER in 1890 and who directed its policy from 1900 until November 29, 1942, when he was called to a broader field by the Supreme Director of Human Affairs.

When War Business Ends

One of the most particular jobs being set up on the machines of Congress is the war contract termination bill. When this bill is available in its first, rough stage, business must get busy on its part of the job which involves inspection and criticism and suggestion, with emphasis on the last, directed to the assuring of satisfactoriness in the measure to the full extent of human efforts to approach perfection. The termination of war contracts will be the most vital test that business has faced since it took over from WPA and other jerry-built substitutes for real enterprise. That test must be right—or the results will be disastrously wrong.

Criticism of the War Department's scheme for the termination of contracts is quite common among business commentators. These critics find much that falls short of what they would have in procurement regulation No. 15. Some of this criticism is based on a fear that it is not safe to rely on the terms of a settlement made by an army contracting officer and approved by War Department officials, as provided in PR-15. This fear, in turn, derives from impressions given by the Comptroller-General that the interests of the United States must be safeguarded to the full and will be safeguarded by every power of his office no matter what the War Department says. Army contracting officers are said also to be frightened by the comptroller's office's imputed averment that they would be held responsible for failure to make the best bargain for the United States in every contract termination.

Some of the criticism of PR-15 is attributable to the fact that the document has so many sections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, and words in it that, by the time a reader has reached a point that strikes him as important, he has lost in confusion a half-dozen points by which he previously was impressed. PR-15, to the casual observer, appears to be complete and explicit in detail. Of course, what it says depends to no small degree on the discretion of the contracting officer—and the human factor is always an incomplete equation. Even with infallibility, from every point of view but that of somebody in the comptroller's office, PR-15 is an impotent implement.

So, it is absolutely necessary that Congress positively and precisely define all terms and conditions and instructions and provisions which are to be applied to the termination of war contracts, in order that there may be and will be no confusion as to whether the War Department has conclusive authority—it alone can have determinative knowledge—or the authority of the Comptroller-General to safeguard the assets of the United States is superior and will be under whatsoever conditions. And business must see to it that Congress provides definitions that are workable, as well as equitable.

—O-P-D—

Disposing of War Plants

Aside from the prime desideratum that it refrain from hampering the prosecution of the war—and not forgetting the tax bill, a sort of recurrent ailment—the second most particular job to be done in Congress is the approving of a program for the postwar disposal of industrial plants owned by the government. The term, "approving," is used advisedly instead of constructing: the program must be constructed by business, on which will devolve the direful necessity of living through its conditions. So, these would better be livable: something which cannot be left to Congress unguided to contrive.

There can be entirely too much narrow, selfish approach to the business problem looming out of the disposition of plants which will largely have lost their purposed usefulness at the end of the war. It is one thing that, even by contractual provisions in some instances, private enterprises which are operating war plants will have the first and a fair opportunity to acquire respective plants. It is to be expected that not all such options will be exercised, for reasons which will be as many as are found in every manifestation of business policies and practices. In some instances this will have a strong tendency to depreciate the market value of the properties involved. It is at this point that the drivers of bargains will step in.

There is more than one reason to believe that war plants will not be sold to the lowest bidder in the coming disposal of such equipment. It is plain in a number of ways that business does not grasp the significance of changed governmental philosophies and is prone to expect postwar bargains in more or less used industrial plants. It is equally clear that governmental officials, all the way up to top executives—cabinet officers, if you will—are weighing the possibility of continuing the government in business on a large scale. Once again it is an advised choice which places the term, "possibility," in that statement: very often the official idea is that the practicability and profitability of such venturing may well be left on the laps of the appropriation committees.

Not all government-owned plants are under option to their wartime operators; some of the biggest are not—some which could exert a revolutionary influence on the national economy. It is a bit old-fashioned to expect that these plants will be sold for a song, and it is somewhat illusionary to believe that these will be permitted to lie idle, perhaps in a standby condition. The government has become industrially minded to a substantial degree since the day when Muscle Shoals' wheels were stopped.

No; in the matter of surplus war plants, business must be prepared to take over as soon as government is in position to let go—it will not do to wait until government is ready to let go. A detailed program, based on equity and integrity, should be made ready to that end now, and its approval got from Congress, without benefit of bloc or bureau.

—O-P-D—

Progress Is Positive

Unilateral negativeness—to attempt to say in a few words what really requires a dozen—appears to be running wild in the public mind these days. Almost all the "must's" and "do's" with which advice is laden have a "not" with them, or at least toll a doubt, such as (newspaper headline) "NAM Doubts Need of Postwar Work"—which was not what the governor of New York had pictured some folks' idea of the future—"an era of full employment in which nobody has to work"—NAM meant government-made work.

The president of the Association of National Advertisers had something to say recently about the wisdom and necessity of getting away from the negative propaganda against this, that, or something else, and giving the public a positive picture of the usefulness of business. As the public eventually finds out the truth in such things, that advice is excellent.

Folks who cry down quality labeling as destructive of the right of choice, should know, as everybody does who attempts to buy customarily these days, that quality has gone by the board in hundreds of instances, and that the only choice left is to take what you can get—and pay what you have to.

And much ado is made about the necessity of the small fellows' prosperity to that of their big brothers by those who would save small business concerns by means of everything possible in the way of putting them in government's pocket. Most small concerns exist because there are prosperous big ones to provide directly or indirectly a market for their products. What the smaller members of the business world need most is to make themselves useful—there is then no need to strive to get them used.

A potentiometer with only a negative pole is not reliable.

Analysis

● Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has always regarded the careful and intelligent examination of all products as not only a necessary but also an important part of its manufacturing processes. We believe that the uniformity and high purity of our products cannot be assured without thorough examination and that it involves more than just the routine checking of materials against certain specifications.

The personnel of our Analytical Department is of the highest caliber and every effort has been made to make the most modern equipment available. Through thorough and careful analysis it has been possible for this department to make many suggestions which have resulted in improved products and improved methods of manufacture.

The research division of this department is constantly striving to improve or devise new techniques for the examination and analysis of our materials. New products, too, have always occasioned considerable analytical research, it often having been necessary to revise existing analytical methods to a great extent, or even to devise entirely new procedures. Needless to say, all of this would be impossible if analysis were considered to be merely a routine matter.

We feel that the reputation for dependability and high quality which our products enjoy is due in no small measure to our Analytical Department.

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OPD—11-29-1943 30

Tartaric Acid

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U. S. P. powder and granular crystals

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Spot — afloat — for shipment

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MURIATIC ACID

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SALT CAKE

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BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Peak Production Fails to Ease Buying Conditions—Shortages Stimulate Placing of Future Contracts

So far the maintenance of heavy production has not tended to improve buying conditions for immediate or prompt shipments of heavy chemicals. The law of supply and demand has remained distorted and while some interests claim to see improvement in the future outlook, there have been no tangible signs of betterment immediately. The drain for war production industries and lend lease has had its effect and until one or the other of these influences have spent their force, there is little in sight that can be construed as favorable to the buying situation so far as nearby shipments are concerned.

On the other hand, the acute shortages that have occurred during the past few months have greatly stimulated buying interest in future contracts. This condition was reflected all through the major chemical list and individual orders entered have in several instances involved an increased tonnage. Other factors that have inspired future buying have been the possibility of avoiding such obstacles as manpower shortage, transportation difficulties and container scarcity.

Sulphuric acid demand has expanded so heavily that the productive capacity can no longer carry the weight. It looked as though this chemical was plunging headlong toward the critical list. Heavy purchases of phosphorous for war production industries has put another dent in the supply for civilian use. Large producers of nickel sulphate have sold out their output for the first quarter of 1944. The supply of carbon tetrachloride, chlorine and oxalic acid has been substantially shortened through government purchases.

WPB has postponed the allocation date for metallic sodium to December 1 and has issued a new amended order which eased the distribution of acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetaldehyde to some extent. Copper sulphate stockpile has continued to increase and so has the interest from agricultural buyers. Inquiry for phosphate defluorinated has revealed steady expansion owing to the definite shortage of bone meal. Maintenance of demand for calcium chloride has prevented any easement of buying conditions.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91 in the week ended Nov. 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 89.4 in the previous week and 86.9 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride.—Allocations satisfied demand in full during the month with the exception of civilian yarn and staple fiber which were allowed up to 90 percent.

Ammoniac Sal.—Shipments to yeast and battery manufacturers sufficient to prevent any excessive accumulation of supplies. Demand from other sources inclined to be routine for white granular. The lump variety was scarce with offerings rather difficult to locate, although some inquiry was noted for soldering purposes.

Calcium Chloride.—Prolonged demand for this chemical has not permitted the buying situation to improve. The inauguration of the buying movement which featured the midsummer season has shown no signs of diminishing. Short stocks that prevailed last year, apparently stimulated consumer interest with the idea of not being left without supplies for winter requirements. Aside from this, heavy purchases for government use, finally exceeded the production level and the market has assumed the usual status that develops when demand overtakes supply.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Supply situation did not have a chance to improve last week. The call for shipments either directly or indirectly for government requirements kept the amount for civilian use at a relatively low level. The shortage of available stocks held the market in a tight position.

Chlorine.—Continued heavy output failed to ease the buying situation to any material degree. The movement to war production industries was reported heavy enough to keep the civilian supply short.

Copper Sulphate.—Decidedly more interest from the agricultural industry has developed for this chemical. Actual sales were not on an elaborate basis but the outlook was considered definitely favorable. The dull period, that is the last quarter, was featured by considerable demand for export. Releases came through in sufficient volume to meet general expectations but it was believed that the outflow will have spent its force by the end of the month. Meanwhile, the stockpile has been increasing and the turn of the year will find a comfortable supply available for agricultural use.

Phosphate Defluorinated. — This chemical has proved a very able substitute for bone meal for feeding purposes. The shortage of the latter material has been pronounced for several months while the demand for defluorinated phosphate has been constantly expanding. Stocks are not excessive but so far have been sufficient to satisfy the inquiry.

Phosphorus.—As long as the major part of production is routed into government channels, the civilian supply is going to remain short. There was no relaxation in the demand for war industries last week. The short supply with the resultant tight market was also reflected in phosphoric acid which appeared to be tighter than before.

Potash Carbonate.—Interest in future contracts has increased since the announcement of quotations and many of the regular consumers have covered their forward requirements. A fair additional demand for spot material was also reported with sales limited to actual wants.

Potash Caustic. — Producers were able to supply consuming requirements and the market gave the appearance of being well balanced under supply and demand. The container shortage remained a disturbing influence and in some instances caused a moderate delay in deliveries.

Potash Chlorate.—This market has worked into a fairly comfortable position. WPB allocations have not exceeded productive capacity and while there are no signs of excess supplies, requirements have been met without much difficulty. Shipments as a rule have not been delayed more than a week.

Potash Perchlorate.—Shipments reported steady with a sizable amount routed through government channels. Reports indicate that government-owned plants are making a lot of this material although there was some confusion as to whether this production would continue after the turn of the year or not.

Potash Permanganate. — Recent heavy purchases for government use have kept the civilian supply defi-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM HYDRATE and
POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
FREE FROM CARBIDES
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
RESORCIN
TECHNICAL & U. S. P.
22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

TURNER
Chemicals
ZINC STEARATE
U. S. P.
C. P. SALT
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
83 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
40th St. & Calumet Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

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EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Substantial Increase in
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CALCINED MAGNESITE

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Plant's close proximity to consuming market assures prompt delivery of fresh stocks . . . produced from famous Michigan brines . . . in modern plant . . . by experienced personnel. Write for more information.

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SAINT LOUIS • MICHIGAN

RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE

Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

PEROXIDES
AND
PERCOMPOUNDS

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
POTASSIUM PERSULFATE
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE
PYROPHOSPHATE-PEROXIDE
MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE
UREA PEROXIDE

AND OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC PERCOMPOUNDS

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

TARTARIC ACID

GEORGE F. SMITH

60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

VAnderbilt
6-3098

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE

(Red Prussiate of Potash)

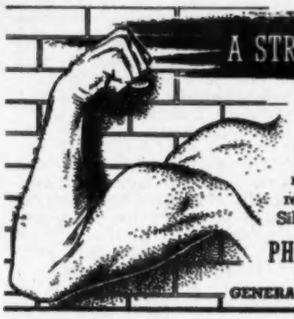
HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.
271 RUSSELL STREET, BROOKLYN 22, N. Y.
Telephone EVergreen 9-4855

METOL

(Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate)
Registered Trade-mark
Sole Licensee

TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)

ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK



A STRONG BOND FOR CEMENT

PQ SILICATE AID: The strong bonding property of silicates of soda is but one of the special PQ Silicate aids in producing acid-proof, water-resistant, and special refractory cements. Bulletin 241, free on request, shows the important effects of PQ Silicates as ingredients in cement.

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SILICATES OF SODA
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Broken Rock
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Sublimed Flowers
Rubbermakers
Commercial Flour
Dusting
Wettable

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MANUFACTURED AT
HOUSTON, TEXAS, BY

SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., INC.
Office: Rialto Building St. Louis 2, Mo.

Another Pittsberg Product

METHYL BROMIDE

A highly effective fumigant with many applications; grain, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, etc.

We invite your inquiry on other chemicals

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nitely short. The market gave no indication of relaxing from its former tight position.

Soda Ash.—Buying interest while active had to wait to be satisfied. Demand was sufficient to absorb material as soon as produced and regardless of peak output, the supply situation has not eased. The continued tight condition of the market has exerted a stimulating influence on contract commitments and the tonnage placed for future delivery was reported heavy.

Soda Caustic.—Present conditions remained similar to those noted in ash. Dry material was exceedingly short of demand for anything like nearby shipment. Future contract orders have showed a very satisfactory tonnage with the rayon and oil industries asking for larger amounts than a year ago.

Metallic Sodium.—The effective date of Order M-357, which covers the allocation of metallic sodium, has been postponed until December 1, 1943, the War Production Board has announced. The order was issued November 16 and made effective immediately. This had the effect of freezing all deliveries, as applications for delivery had not been filed. The amendment unfreezes deliveries and permits the filing of applications at any time after November 23.

Acids

WPB order M-243 covering acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetaldehyde has been amended to permit suppliers to sell 54 gallons or less of these chemicals in any calendar month without specific authorization. Thousands of retail photographic supply houses will benefit by this amendment, most of which purchase not more than 54 gallons of 100 percent base for resale a month. To sell more than 54 gallons of any of these chemicals in a given month, a seller must obtain authorization from from WPB.

Lactic Acid.—While the supply situation has continued favorable for the technical dark and light grades, the edible varieties have remained short and the market has shown no disposition to relax from its former tight position.

Oxalic.—Supply situation continued uncertain. While it might have been possible to secure odd lots, production was well under contract with the government on the receiving end in most instances. Some producers have their output sold well into January.

Sulphuric.—No improvement has developed in buying conditions for this acid. The active extent of consuming demand was broad enough to absorb material about as rapidly as produced. This circumstance has not permitted an accumulation sufficient to satisfy any additional wants and while the shortage was not generally described as acute, it was at least serious. The mounting demand for the manufacture of superphosphate requires a corresponding expansion in the tonnage of sulphuric acid. WPB officials have stated that although M-257 permits the allocation of this acid at any time the chemicals division believes it necessary, the division has not expressed this authority to date. Present plans are to start allocations in the Rocky Mountain Pacific coast areas on December 1, on account of a difficult transportation problem there. A later decision will have to be made as to whether the rest of the country will be placed under allocation or not.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—While no uniform ceiling has been set to date for sulphuric acid prices, a conference of government officials with representatives of producers was held in Washington to discuss the subect under consideration. This session was called months after the issuance of periodical announcements by OPA that a ceiling would be imposed, with the actual decision always being postponed. Now that the matter has been brought under discussion it is expected that little time will elapse before a uniform price level is actually set. Until now the price has been governed by the highest return obtained by producers in March of last year. Under this schedule some difference prevailed, though these variations presented no material differentials and all but constituted a uniform level. Hereafter, if uniform figures are adopted, the same prices subject only to some variable factors, will prevail.

Insecticides

War Food Administration has asked distributors and farmers to place their orders early for insecticides and fungicides. This will facilitate orderly manufacture, transportation, storage and delivery throughout the coming crop season. Difficulties encountered last year were due to late placing of orders. Prices have been stabilized and no important changes are contemplated by the Office of Price Administration.

Because of limited raw materials, containers, transportation, labor and manufacturing facilities, it is imperative to keep up a continuous production and distribution. Local dealers and distributors can lend substantial aid by ordering early and thereby leveling off the peaks.

WFA expects that 5,000,000 pounds of rotenone-bearing material will be imported during the next twelve months. This would mean a large increase over last year. The industry is not quite so hopeful and expects something like 4,000,000 pounds. A lot of the root that has arrived is relatively low in rotenone content, therefore figures may be subject to alteration.

War Food Administration has purchased 75,000 pounds nicotine alkaloid 97 percent, in steel drums, at $2.18 per pound, Winston-Salem. N. C.

—O-P-D—

Pumice and volcanic ash output in California during 1942 totaled 55,603 short tons.

Fiber Container Order Amended

—Continued from page 5

ambiguous, because the thickness provision in the parentheses was supposed to qualify only the words "solid fiber" and not the word "corrugated." To clarify this ambiguity, the phrase now reads "solid fiber (.060 or heavier) or corrugated fiber."

Schedule B prohibited the use of fiber containers for the shipment of refractory materials, such as insulating fire bricks, which are fragile and cannot be shipped without containers. The amendment permits the use of fiber containers for such purposes, and, similarly, the shipping of certain tile products, because of their brittle nature.

Schedule B was also amended to permit the use of fiber containers to ship dairy and milk pails, because pails designed especially as dairy and milk pails must be shipped in containers to avoid rust, corrosion or scratching.

The work-clothing industry has been found unable to ship its products without the use of fiber containers or bailing facilities. Therefore, the amendment lifts restrictions for a period of thirty days until a satisfactory method of conserving fiberboard can be decided upon.

Sulphuric Output Must Be Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Commercial production of sulphuric acid will have to be increased in the coming year to meet fertilizer and high-octane gasoline requirements, the inorganic industry advisory committee was told November 23 by WPB.

At the present time production of sulphuric acid, basis 100 percent at commercial plants, is at the rate of 7,900,000 tons annually. Officials indicated that facilities will be expanded to meet the demand.

Superphosphate production for the year ended June 30 was the largest on record but the demand for the current fiscal year is up 40 percent. Excess sulphuric acid capacity in the army ordnance plants will be used along with the commercial output to meet the superphosphate goal.

STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS

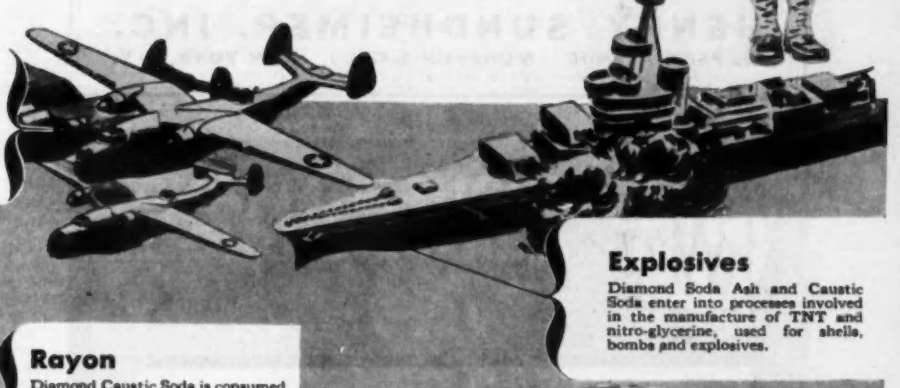
CONSUME DIAMOND PRODUCTS

Clothing

To outfit our soldiers and sailors, millions of yards of wool and cotton are used. Diamond products are used in processing these materials as well as leather, rubber and metal items used for uniforms and equipment.

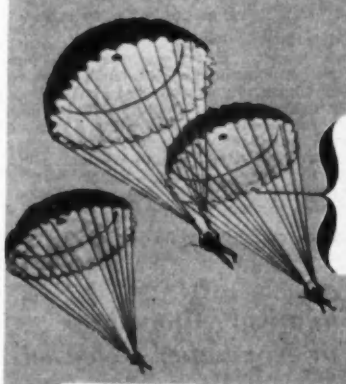
Aluminum

Many thousands of tons of Diamond Soda Ash are now being used in the manufacture of aluminum. The tremendous expansion of this demand has naturally caused shortages of Soda Ash for use elsewhere.



Explosives

Diamond Soda Ash and Caustic Soda enter into processes involved in the manufacture of TNT and nitro-glycerine, used for shells, bombs and explosives.



Rayon

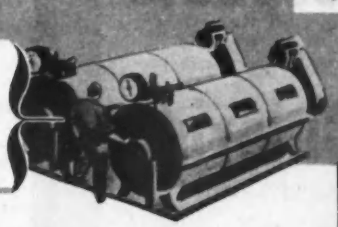
Diamond Caustic Soda is consumed in large quantities for the manufacture of rayon, needed for many war services. Here again, the war demand gets the preference.

Dehydrated food

To meet increased demand for dehydrated foods, particularly for military needs, new manufacturing techniques have been developed. For example, in lye-peeling of vegetables and fruits, Diamond Research has helped perfect the process.

Cleansers

Prepared cleansers and synthetic solvents using Diamond Products are widely used in munitions plants, airplane factories, food processing establishments and other war production plants.



Medical supplies

The purity and dependability of many Diamond products is of great value where used for medical purposes. Bicarbonate of soda and Liquid Chlorine are two Diamond products used in the manufacture of medical aids.

Shown here are a few of literally hundreds of applications of the Diamond Alkali Company's products now being used in war service. From the production of basic raw materials, to front line service, our products are helping the march to Victory!

This naturally means that civilian uses must wait until military and war production requirements are satisfied.

The same high quality and dependable uniformity that made Diamond Alkali products the first choice of experienced plant officials during peace times, now serve the operators of Uncle Sam's "Arsenal of Victory."

Armament

In the manufacture of armament, munitions and war materials, Diamond products are widely used—from steel making to cleaning finished parts.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

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MODIFIED ALKALI
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NEW YORK CITY CHICAGO, ILL.

Joins Merchants Chemical

William E. Phillips, formerly Chicago district manager for Mathieson Alkali Works, was recently appointed vice-president of the Merchants Chemical Company. Mr. Phillips is a graduate of Louisiana State University. He will be located in the Chicago office of Merchants Chemical Company.

—O-P-D—

Container Repair Materials Quotas Set

—Continued from page 5

the containers themselves and then only under either of the following conditions:—

Where no parts of the container are made in a captive plant. Where the containers or parts are made in a captive plant, but where no more than 50,000 board feet of lumber is bought in any one calendar quarter for making containers and parts in such plant.

The term "captive plant" is defined to mean a separate plant, department or part of a department, owned and operated by a manufacturer of a product, in which wooden crates or other outer wooden shipping containers, or parts cut to size for them, are fabricated in production runs to one or more set specifications, for the shipment of the manufacturer's own products. MRO ratings and symbols may not be used, however, to buy:—

Materials to make any container other than wooden crates or outer wooden shipping containers. Material needed for making any containers (or parts of containers) for sale empty to others. Material needed for making in a captive plant, wooden crates or other outer wooden shipping containers or parts, where more than 50,000 board feet of lumber is bought in any one calendar quarter for this purpose.

This ruling supersedes interpretation No. 4 to CMP regulation No. 5.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Allocations For November Released

—Continued from page 7

vents, 657,207 gallons; and nitrobenzene, 75,287 gallons.

Lauryl Alcohol

Allocations for the war program were allowed in full. Certain quantities were allowed for sulphation and further distribution in the detergent field.

Other Higher Aliphatic Alcohols

No allocations were made for civilian use of octanol, normal octanol, capryl alcohol, decanol and mixed higher aliphatic alcohols.

Phenolic Resins

Protective coatings:—Allowed essential civilian end uses for the month of November were as follows:—Transportation, 37,495 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 6,695 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 88,969 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment,, 2,030 pounds; printing inks and accessories, 20,175 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 275 pounds; building materials and buildings, 270 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 33,450 pounds. All allowed end uses were granted in full.

Toluene

Allowed as follows:—Dyes and dye intermediates, 33,496 gallons; electrical equipment, 1,650 gallons; solvents (consisting mostly of off-grade available only in limited quantities), 50,217 gallons; rubber accelerators, 8,335 gallons; food preservatives, 1,820 gallons; medicinals, 44,-885 gallons; adhesives, 37,847 gallons; and laboratory use, 3,939 gallons

Trade Briefs

Industrial Raw Materials Corporation plans to move its office to 400 Madison avenue, this city.

Metropolitan Chemical Corporation, Albany, has been formed with a capital stock of $20,000. Subscribers and directors are:—David A. Schacter, Herman Jaffee and Joseph F. Candido.

Natural Carbonic Products is the firm name under which L. H. Polderman, William L. Benson and Charles P. Benson have published an intention to conduct business at 748 East Washington boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

—O-P-D—

Chemical, Paint Charities Drive Dinner December 2

The annual chemical, oil, paint, machinery and rubber division dinner of the New York and Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will be held December 2 at 6:30 p.m. at the Biltmore hotel, this city, it was announced by A. M. Kahn, of Consolidated Products Company, chairman of the group and Rudolph Sonneborn, of L. Sonneborn & Sons, Inc., co-chairman.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen to Hold Christmas Party Dec. 16

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual Christmas party in the Roosevelt hotel, this city, December 16. Reservations are in charge of J. Robert Fisher, of the Millmaster Chemical Company, 551 Fifth avenue, this city.

Acid Cleaning in Food Plant Sanitation
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N.A.I.D.M. Meeting In New York Dec. 6-7

—Continued from page 4

"Glass Container Simplification Program" W. E. Braithwaite, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington.
Miscellaneous committee reports.

Group Luncheon

"Allocating Manpower," L. A. Appley, executive director, War Manpower Commission, Washington.

Afternoon Session

Report of insecticide scientific committee, general chairman, Dr. A. E. Badertscher, McCormick & Co.

"Mothproofing Investigations," F. W. Fletcher, Dow Chemical Company.

"Cattle Spray Tests," F. C. Nelson, Stanco, Inc.

"Army Insect Control Program," Lt. Col. Arthur P. Long, Army Service Unit, War Department, The Surgeon General's Office, Washington.

"Supplies of Raw Materials," John A. Rodda, chief, Insecticide and Fungicide Unit, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Insecticide Raw Materials

Discussion leader: C. E. Smith, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

Assisted by: C. R. Cleveland, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana); Victor Froelicher, Geigy & Co.; H. R. King, R. J. Prentiss & Co.; Eric Meyer, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; D. F. Murphy, Rohm & Haas Company; Friar Thompson, jr., Hercules Powder Company.

"Protection of Foods," P. H. Groggins, chief, Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch, Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Washington Situation," John D. Conner, N.A.I.D.M., Washington representative.

Report of legislative committee, C. L. Fardwell, McCormick & Co.

Tuesday, December 7

Morning Session

Committee reports.
Report of nominating committee.

Disinfectants Symposium

Discussion leader: E. G. Thomssen, The J. R. Watkins Company.

Assisted by: M. B. Turner, Dow Chemical Company; A. Cade, Givaudan-Delawanner Inc.; F. L. Rapp, Hercules Powder Company; J. H. Carpenter, Koppers Company; a representative from the Monsanto Chemical Company; P. G. Bartlett, Rohm & Hass Company; B. G. Philbrick, Skinner & Sherman, Inc.; E. G. Klarmann, Lehn & Fink Products Corporation.

"The Tar Acid Supply and Distribution," L. A. Schlueter, Coaltar Products Unit, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

"Postwar Opportunities for Trade in Latin America," John B. Glenn, president, Pan American Trust Co., N. Y.

Subject to be announced, Assistant Surgeon General Gilbert A. Dunnahoo, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Report of disinfectant scientific and standards committee, Dr. E. G. Klarmann, Lehn & Fink Products Corp.

Group Luncheon

"Foolosophy, Facts and Fun," John L. Davis, A.B., B.D., D.D.

Afternoon Session

"Animal Toxicity Tests," Dr. H. A. Shelanski, Smyth Laboratories.

"Training Within Industry for Greater Production," Sterling W. Mudge, District Director, State of New York, T.W.I. Service, War Manpower Commission.

Floor Waxes and Polishes

Discussion leader: G. A. Bowden, American Home Products Company; E. G. DeLaney, Stroock & Wittenberg; Melvin Fuld, Fuld Bros.; R. B. Trusler, Davies-Young Soap Company.

Report of resolutions committee.
Election of officers.
New and unfinished business.

Informal dinner and floor show.

—O-P-D—

Hide Glue Advisers Appointed by OPA

Seven officials of companies engaged in the manufacture of hide glue have been named by the Office of Price Administration to serve on its Industry Advisory Committee on Hide Glue. Members named to the committee are: H. F. Adams, Armour & Co., Chicago; J. T. Phillips, Consolidated Chemical Industries, New York; E. R. Paul, Swift & Co., Chicago; Howard Delany, Delany & Co., Philadelphia; T. J. Stewart, Milligan & Higgins Corporation, New York; Irving Fleischer, Conrad-Kammerer Glue Company, New Albany, Ind.; W. J. Gunnell, Peter Cooper Corporations, Gowanda, N. Y.

Peroxygen Chemicals Advisers Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Formation of the Peroxygen Chemicals Industry Advisory Committee, with Morris R. Stanley of the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, as chairman, was announced November 22 by WPB. Members of the committee are:—

C. A. Buerk, of the Buffalo Electrochemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lewis Neuberg, of the Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York; Fred Prince, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; C. W. Tucker, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; F. Visser T. Hooft, of the Lucidol Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

—O-P-D—

Plastic Products Get AA-1 Rating

OPD Washington Bureau

The AA-1 preference rating has been made available to producers of moulding and laminating plastic products, the War Production Board has announced. This is accomplished by placing producers of such items on schedule I of CMP Regulation No. 5 and removing them from schedule II, in amendment No. 2 to the regulation.

—O-P-D—

Quebracho Pool Described by Berge

—Continued from page 7

be enacted for the protection of the public against patent monopolies.

Germany, he said, took steps several years before the war to render itself less dependent upon quebracho imports by the insertion of clauses in all army and navy contracts for the purchase of leather goods that at least 12 percent of such goods should be tanned by German-manufactured tanning agents.

This resulted in the development of a new industry based on the production of tanning material from German trees, he continued. Tannic acid was extracted from the oak trees of South Germany and was permitted to find a place in the tanning industry by reason of the government policy. Thus the German leather industry gradually became independent of quebracho importation from South America.

Mr. Berge added:—

It is our hope in the antitrust division that every cartel which misuses its monopoly control over a product needed by our people will wake up to find that product supplanted by another and better product which is not so controlled.

The quebracho industry consists of twenty-two producers in Argentina and Paraguay. Five of these are owned or controlled by the British corporation, the Forestal Land, Timber & Railways, Ltd., through its Argentine subsidiary, La Forestal Argentina S. A. de Tierras, Maderas y Explotaciones Commerciales e Industriales, Mr. Berge stated. These five companies have production which constitutes approximately 57 percent of the total capacity. All producers, except four having a capacity of about 11 percent of the entire industry, he said, are members of a quebracho pool which regulates the production and sale of the product. Quebracho is sold by official agents of the pool, and it recognized two official agents in the United States, the Tannin Corporation and the International Products Corporation, both of New York.

On our far-flung battlefronts around the world—from the polar ice-cap to the jungles "down under"—chlorine befriends our fighting forces.

This protective chemical aids in defeating one of the most dangerous and destructive of enemies—water-borne disease. Chlorine carries the big load in making drinking water safe. Its compounds serve as valuable bactericides in dressing stations and hospitals—are used by camp laundries to sanitize clothes and supplies. They also safeguard soldiers' feet against infection.

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY PENN SALT:

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Penetration 35-80
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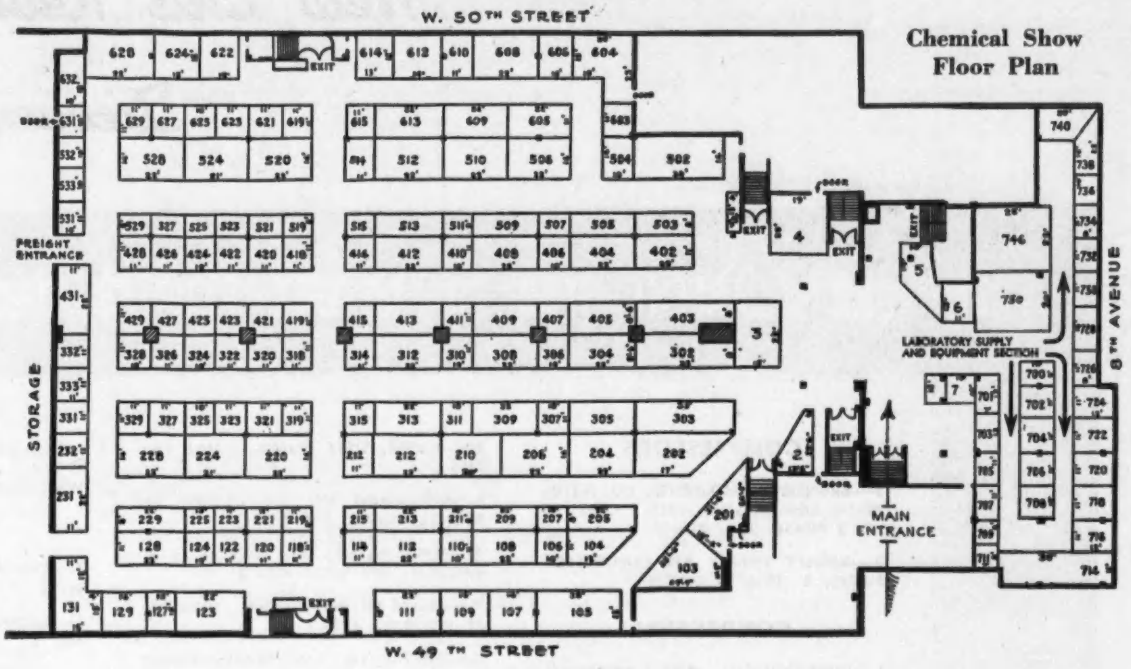
Exhibits In 1943 Chemical Show

Madison Square Garden, New York, December 6-11, 1943



Abbe Engineering Company—219 and 221—will picture and show mixing and grinding equipment.

Ace Glass Company—708—will display an array of scientific glassware.

Acme Steel Company—314—will demonstrate shipping package reinforcement with steel strapping.

Air and Refrigeration Corporation—313—will picture air conditioning and refrigeration apparatus.

Alberene Stone Corporation—410—will display laboratory and plant equipment of Alberene soapstone.

Louis Allis Company—519 and 521—will exhibit specimens of its electric motors and generators.

Aluminum Company of America—604—will show the versatility of aluminum and alloys in the fabrication of chemical equipment.

American Hard Rubber Company—513—will exhibit rubber-lined tanks, pipe and valves, pumps, and other equipment.

American Instrument Company—750—will display laboratory and materials testing apparatus.

American Machine & Metals, Inc.—409 and 411—see Tolhurst Centrifugal Division and DeBothezat Ventilating Equipment Division.

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation—711—will show emulsions and dispersions from all available resins and elastomers. Also exhibited will be samples of the products, first developed as extenders and substitutes for rubber latex, but which have now found application in many fields, including specialty waterproof adhesives for food packaging, adhesive bandages and tapes, impregnants for the manufacture of artificial leathers and gaskets, permanent finishes for fabrics, shellac substitutes, and special finishes.

American Smelting and Refining Company—524—will feature the use of fabricated lead in every form for industrial processing apparatus. Lead linings on iron, copper, brass, and other metals will also be shown in this booth.

H. Reeve Angel & Co.—720—will exhibit Whatman and Reeve Angel filter papers for laboratory and plant use.

Ansul Chemical Company—503—see Electro Chemical Supply and Engineering Company.

Artisan Metal Products, Inc.—412—will picture chemical process units and plants which the company designs and fabricates.

Associated Cooperage Industries—736—will show wooden barrels, pails, and other containers.

Atlas Powder Company—309—will exhibit a variety of chemical products, including mannitol and sorbitol compounds, Darco activated carbons, coated fabrics, textile processing materials, and materials which have been found valuable in war production.

Baker & Co.—118 to 124—will display and picture platinum and platinum-clad equipment for laboratory and plant use.

Baker Perkins, Inc.—305—will picture chemical processing machinery.

Barnstead Still and Sterilizer Company—108—will exhibit water distilling equipment for industrial and research use.

Barrett-Cravens Company—431—will show trucks, hoists, and other plant equipment.

Beach Russ Company—219 and 221—will display blowers, compressors, and similar apparatus.

Bemis Bro. Bag Company—425 and 427—will feature the Aquatex closure recently developed for multiwall bags. The equipment used in making the closure and the waterproof qualities of bags sealed by the Aquatex method will be demonstrated. Also displayed will be various types of bags for chemicals generally.

Bird Machine Company — 206 — will show centrifugal filtering and classifying equipment.

Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Inc.—621—will display chemical manufacturing equipment.

Blaw-Knox Company—746—will picture types of processing plant it produces.

S. Blickman, Inc.—111—will exhibit fabricated manufacturing apparatus of stainless steel and other alloys.

Brabender Corporation — 700 — will show industrial measuring and control apparatus.

Bramley Machine Corporation—322—will portray the grinding equipment manufactured by the company.

Edw. G. Budd Manufacturing Co.—6—will picture chemical production equipment made in the Budd shops.

Bump Pump Company—320—will exhibit Bump pumps suitable for use in chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Cambridge Instrument Company—231—will display electrical and mechanical recording and indicating instruments.

Carpenter Container Corporation—424—will exhibit various types of fiber drums, especially those which have been found suitable in place of steel drums.

Carpenter Steel Company—333—will feature welded stainless and alloy tubing.

Coleman Electric Company—7 and 701—will exhibit equipment for determining hydrogen potentials and other laboratory use.

Combustion Engineering Company—404—see Raymond Pulverizing Division.

The Container Company—128—will display a collection of fiber shipping drums and barrels.

Continental-Diamond Fiber Company—202—see Haveg Corporation.

Corning Glass Works—204—will display an array of glassware, glass piping, and glass equipment suitable for laboratory and plant use.

Darco Corporation — 309 — see Atlas Powder Company.

Denver Equipment Company—211—will picture a complete line of industrial equipment, from crushers to filters.

DeBothezat Ventilating Equipment Division—409 and 411—will show specimens of fans and ventilating units.

Dicalite Company — 209 — will display the complete line of Dicalite filter aids, fillers, insulating materials, admixtures, and absorbents.

Dorr Company — 303 — will picture units designed for the agitation, classification, and sedimentation of industrial materials.

Dover Boiler & Plate Fabricators, Inc.—114—will picture fabricated manufacturing equipment.

The Duriron Company—608 and 610—will exhibit numerous alloys and equipment produced from such alloys for handling corrosives.

Eastern Engineering Company — 232 and 331—will display a representative collection of pumping, stirring, and mixing equipment.

Economic Machinery Company—109—will show automatic and semi-automatic labelers and foilers.

Thomas A. Edison, Inc.—531—will exhibit control systems, temperature regulators, and other plant instruments.

Eimer and Amend—112—will display and demonstrate a variety of laboratory apparatus. Featured will be a recently developed sub-sieve sizer, for measuring particles too small to be measured by sieves.

Electro Chemical Supply and Engineering Company—503—will show several varieties of acid and alkali-proof cements, bricks, and tiles.

Charles Engelhard, Inc.—118 and 124—will exhibit industrial instruments, such as pyrometers, thermocouples, temperature controls, galvanometers, and gas analyzers.

Epperbach, Inc.—104—will display specimens of colloid mills, mixing equipment, and rotor comminuting apparatus.

Ertel Engineering Corporation—631—will show several filtering and pumping units. Featured will be an acid-resistant "Victory pump" made of plastic materials.

Eutectic Welding Alloys Company—403—will exhibit Castolin eutectic alloys for the low temperature welding of iron, steel, copper, brass, bronzes, nickel, aluminum, and their alloys.

Exact Weight Scale Company—504—will display samples of the Exact Weight laboratory, production, and packaging scales.

Falstrom Company—523 and 525—will show representative specimens of the sheet metal fabricating the organization is equipped to do.

Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation—302—will portray the chemical plant equipment, such as heating and evaporating units, coolers and condensers, and absorption plants produced by the company, principally in acid-proof metals.

Fischer & Porter Company—304 and 306—will display several varieties of rotameters, designed for the accurate flow rate measurement of liquids of a wide range of viscosities.

Fisher Scientific Company—112—will exhibit numerous pieces of laboratory apparatus. Newest of the instruments to be demonstrated is the Fisher sub-sieve sizer, a recently developed unit for determining the particle size of powders.

Fletcher Works, Inc.—413—will picture centrifugal extractors manufactured by company.

Foster-Wheeler Corporation—704 and 706—will portray chemical and general industrial plant equipment.

Garlock Packing Company—527—will exhibit a full line of mechanical packings and asbestos, and rubber products for the production plant.

General Ceramics Company—3—will show specimens of acid-proof chemical stoneware.

Glyco Products Company—528—will exhibit a number of plasticizers, wetting agents, synthetic waxes, and esters. Among the products will be several polyhydric alcohol fatty acid esters, polyhydric alcohol ether fatty acid esters, and other types of esters being used as plasticizers for nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, polyvinyl butyral, and other synthetic resins and rubbers. Other products in the display will be the synthetic wax "Acrawax C," and a number of flame-proofing and waterproofing agents.

Goslin - Birmingham Manufacturing Company—533—will picture the process equipment the company designs, manufactures, and installs.

Graver Tank & Manufacturing Company—422—will picture water softeners, filtration systems, clarifiers, steel storage tanks, vapor conservation systems, and other fabricated equipment.

Grinnell Company—714—will display automatic sprinkler systems, heating and air conditioning equipment, and power and prefabricated piping.

B. F. Gump Company—324 and 326—will picture and exhibit a variety of grinding, mixing, feeding, sifting, weighing, and packing equipment.

Hamilton Manufacturing Company—705—will exhibit wood and steel furniture for laboratory use.

Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company—118 to 124—will show quartz mercury vapor arc lamp equipment for the blueprint apparatus manufacturing industry, the food industry, and research laboratories.

Hardinge Company—327 and 329—will portray conical ball and pebble mills; rod, tube, and batch mills; constant weight feeders, classifiers, and other industrial equipment.

Haveg Corporation—202—will display numerous pieces of plant equipment formed of Haveg molded resin-impregnated composition.

Hercules Powder Company—612 and 614—will portray new industrial uses for chemicals and the company's chemical products. Products to be shown include:—ethyl cellulose plastics; cellulose acetate plastics; chlorinated paraffin for protective coatings; lacquer bases for solid, sprayable finishes; Poly-pale resin, noncrystallizing resin; Thanite, insecticide base; terpene chemicals; solvents and thinners; rubber reclaiming and rubber solvent chemicals; Vinsol resin, asphalt modifier; Pentalyn resins; chemical cotton; and Dresinate, a resinate for industrial cleaners and soluble oils.

Hersey Manufacturing Company—110—will picture rotary dryers and coolers produced for chemical plant installation.

Illinois Testing Laboratories, Inc.—730—will display pyrometers, and similar temperature measuring instruments.

International Nickel Company—609—will show the variety of chemical plant equipment suitably fabricated from nickel and the nickel alloys, Monel and Inconel.

You are cordially Invited to our Plant to attend

New and Rebuilt Chemical

December 6th-11th,

NEW YORK'S LARGEST STOCK OF REBUILT PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR THE

F M C

COMPRESSORS

2—BRUNSWICK KROSECHELL CO. AUTOMATIC COMPRESSORS; TYPE F C 32, 20 HP, 3 PHASE, 208, 416 V.

3—KINNEY ROTARY AIR COMPRESSOR PUMPS; 2" INLET & OUTLET

CONDENSERS

1—WESTINGHOUSE, C.I., HORIZONTAL CONDENSER; 1000 SQ. FT., 485 BRASS TUBES

2—COPPER, JKTD., TUBULAR CONDENSERS; 60" x 12", 50" x 14"

2—ALBERGER SURFACE CONDENSERS; 1520 SQ. FT. COOLING SURFACE

3—NEW F.M.C. SURFACE CONDENSERS; SPECIFICALLY MADE TO ORDER

Our Metal Fabricating and Coppersmithing Department is prepared to quote on any equipment as per your requirements.

EXTRACTORS

2—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGES; TYPE BLPIC, NO. 755 P

1—WESTON 30" EXTRACTOR; B.D.

1—HEINE VIERSEN EXTRACTOR; 36" DIA. x 16" H., RUBBER LINED, RUBBER COATED BASKET

123—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS; TOLHURST, AMERICAN MACHINE TOOL, OTHER FAMOUS MAKERS, 40" to 48" STEEL & COPPER BASKETS

DRYERS • COOLERS

2—LOUISVILLE COOLERS 6' x 25'

1—DEVINE VACUUM DRYER 3' x 25'

1—GEHNRICH FESTOON TYPE DRYER; STEAM HEATED 5'6" W x 9'7" x 20'6" L

8—SHEET STEEL ROTARY KILNS; 7'6" DIAMETER TAPERED TO 5' x 60'

1—DEVINE, ROTARY, VACUUM DRYER; 5' x 30'

1—BUFFALO, 5' x 12', VACUUM DRUM DRYER

1—RUGGLES COLE, DIRECT HEAT DRYER; 4' x 20'

2—LOUISVILLE TUBULAR HEAT DRYERS; 6' x 35'

1—7' x 70' RUGGLES KILN

FILTERS • FILTER PRESSES

1—SWEETLAND NO. 10 EVERDUR FITTED FILTER; 36-30" LEAVES

1—KELLY FILTER; 4 x 12 CYLINDER, NO. 450

20—KIEFER, SIETZ, FURKA, VALEZ FILTERS

6—SWEETLAND NO. 10 FILTERS; 72 BRONZE LEAVES, 750 SQ. FT.

4—FEINC FILTERS; ALL IRON, 6' x 5' VACUUM TYPE WITH PUMPS

9—VALLEZ FILTERS; 40 LEAF, 1020 SQ. FT. FILTERING AREA

2—SHRIVER, 18" IRON, PLATE & FRAME FILTER PRESSES

2—SPERRY IRON FILTER PRESSES; 42" x 42"

1—SHRIVER, 24", C.I., FILTER PRESS; 24 CHAMBER, OPEN DELIVERY

1—MOORE, 24", C.I., 24 CHAMBER, FILTER PRESS; CLOSED DELIVERY

KETTLES

4—ALUMINUM JACKETED KETTLES; 35-60 GALLONS

50—COPPER JACKETED KETTLES; 20-750 GALLONS

25—IRON & STEEL KETTLES; 20-1000 GALLONS

6—VERTICAL, JACKETED AND AGITATED, STEEL, PRESSURE KETTLES; 54" x 9', WITH 15 HP MOTOR

1—C.I., ACID EGG OR PROCESSING KETTLE; 42" x 63", FLANGED & BOLTED

1—DOPP, 1000, JACKETED KETTLE

3—VERTICAL STEEL DIGESTERS, WITH AGITATORS

1—BUFFALO, 3' BOWL, CRYSTALLIZER; ALUMINUM BRONZE CONSTRUCTION

STORAGE TANKS

STAINLESS STEEL, GLASS LINED, COPPER, STEEL, WOOD—BOTH OPEN AND CLOSED FROM 30 TO 5000 GALLONS

1—10,000 GAL., LEAD LINED, STEEL, STORAGE TANK

1—1500 GAL., RUBBER LINED, JKTD. TANK

MILLS • GRINDERS

1—WOLF, 3, 9" x 30" ROLLER MILL; NO. 12188, B.E.

1—HARDINGE MILL, 8' x 22", STEEL BALL MILL CHILLED IRON LINERS

1—ABBE TUBE MILLS 4'6" x 18'9½"

1—CHASER MILL; JKTD. BOWL — 4' x 2' WITH 2 STONE MILLERS 22" DIA.

1—RAYMOND, 4 ROLL, HIGH SIDE MILL; WITH FANS, DUST COLLECTORS, AND AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

1—HARDINGE, 5', CONICAL MILL; WITH GAYCO SEPARATOR

6—THREE ROLL MILLS; 12" x 30"

MIKRO, WILLIAMS, MEAD, F.M.C., SHUTZ O'NEILL, BAUER, MUNSON, SPROUT WALDRON—FROM ½ HP TO 75 HP

MIXERS

1—SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXER, NO. 2, WITH 10 HP, AC MOTOR

1—BROUGHTON DOUBLE ARM MIXER, NO. 2

1—ABBE LENART, NO. 4, MODEL A MIXER; 55 GAL. CAP.

2—J. H. DAY SINGLE ARM MIXERS; 200 GAL. WORKING CAPACITY

1—ABBE "MASTEDON" NO. 9, JKTD. MIXERS; 194 GAL.

30—NEW & USED DRY MIXERS; 50-1000 LBS.

1—5' LANCASTER TYPE NO. 4 MIXER; COMPLETE WITH HOPPER, BAGGING ATTACHMENT AND MOTOR

6—W & P MIXERS; 4-200 GAL. JKTD. & UNJKTD.

4—9 GAL., STEAM JKTD., W & P MIXERS

PRESSES

3—NICHOLS HYDRAULIC PRESSES; PLATENS 11" x 21", 15" x 15", 18" x 25"

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. PRESS; NO. 14533, 24½" x 29" COMPLETE WITH HYDRAULIC TRIPLEX PUMP

4—HYDRAULIC PRESSES; PLATENS 12" x 21", 15" x 15", 18" x 25", 24" x 24"

VACUUM PANS • STILLS EVAPORATORS

1—ANSONIA COPPER DISTILLATION UNIT; COMPLETE WITH COLUMN AND AUXILIARIES

1—5', JACKETED AND COILED, COPPER, VACUUM PAN

1—HORIZONTAL STEEL STILL; 5' x 12', RIVETED ⅜" THICK

3—COPPER, JACKETED, VACUUM STILLS; 50-60 GALLON CAPACITY

1—STEEL, JACKETED, STILL POT; 66" x 41"

2—COPPER COLUMNS; 5 SECTIONS, 27" x 22"

12—COPPER JACKETED VACUUM PANS; 42" x 48", 54" x 52"

18—DISTILLATION UNITS, FROM 18" TO 60" DIA.

1—5', TRIPLE EFFECT, BUFLOVAK EVAPORATOR; ALL COPPER

1—3', TRIPLE EFFECT, BUFLOVAK EVAPORATOR; ALL IRON

9—1000 GAL., C.I. AND STEEL, VACUUM PANS

DOUBLE EFFECT STEEL EVAPORATOR, SALT FILTERS

FIRST TO "REALLY REBUILD" EQUIPMENT TO FUNCTION GOOD AS NEW!

F. M. C. — EXHIBIT —

Processing and Plant Equipment

1943 - 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Call GRamercy 7-6620. Cab service provided to our plant

FOOD, CHEMICAL AND PROCESS INDUSTRIES — FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

PUMPS

PENNSYLVANIA, NATIONAL, CARBON, & F.M.C.—IRON, BRONZE, LEAD, ACID PROOF FROM 1" to 10"

VACUUM PUMPS

DEVINE, WORTHINGTON, KINNEY, AMERICAN MARSH, GUILD & GARRISON, NASH, CROWELL, LEIMAN—BOTH WET & DRY FROM 2 - 500 C.F.M.

112—ROTARY CENTRIFUGAL AND TURBINE PUMPS MANUFACTURED BY: GOULD, VIKING LAWRENCE, YALE & TOWNE, BUFFALO

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

POWDER AND LIQUID FILLERS, SCREW CAPPERS, CORKERS, CARTON GLUEING AND SEALING EQUIPMENT, BELT & ROLLER CONVEYORS, ETC.

SCREENS • SIFTERS

LINK BELT VIBRATING SCREEN; TYPE VP 235, 3' x 5'

7—TYLER-HUMMER VIBRATING SCREENS; 4' x 5', 3' x 5', 33½" x 5'

ROTEX, NO. 432 SIFTER, 40" x 84"

2—COOMBS 24" SIFTERS

AGITATORS
AGITATOR DRIVES

60—NEW F.M.C. PORTABLE AGITATORS AND AGITATOR DRIVES

PLASTICS
RUBBER EQUIPMENT

3—THROPP, 36", RUBBER MILLS, WITH MOTOR DRIVE

1—THROPP 42", RUBBER MILL

3—ROYLE TUBERS, NO. 1, 3, 4; ALL MOTOR DRIVEN

1—WATSON STILLMAN, STEAM HEATED, PLATEN PRESS; 16" MULTIPLE PLATEN

3—HYDRAULIC PRESSES; 17" RAM, 6'6" STROKE, WITH PUMPS

1—GUILLOTINE HYDRAULIC CUTTER

LIQUIDATION . . .

FORT WASHINGTON CHEMICAL PLANT

Fort Washington, Pa. • 15 miles from Philadelphia

LITHARGE • LEAD FORMATE • LEAD NITRATE • SODIUM NITRITE

Our representative will meet you by appointment at the plant on your way to or leaving The Chemical Show.

2—STOKES, 4' x 12', ATMOSPHERIC, DRUM DRYERS

1—RAYMOND, 00 MILL; MOTOR DRIVEN, WITH COLLECTORS

1—OLIVER, 4' x 3', ALL IRON, MOTOR DRIVEN FILTER; COMPLETE WITH PUMP

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; APPROX.. 350 TONS, PLATENS 60" x" 60"

2—BUFFALO VAC., 6' DIA. BOWL, CRYSTALLIZERS; JACKETED

1—GLASS LINED, 3000 GALLON, VACUUM STILL

2—2500 GALLON, STEEL, VACUUM STILLS; WITH COIL CONDENSERS

2—800 GALLON STILL, JACKETED AND AGITATED NITRATORS

5—JACKETED, MOTOR DRIVEN CRYSTALLIZERS; 2½' x 16' x 3½'

2—6' x 13', JACKETED, HORIZONTAL, BALL MILLS

1—COMPLETE FORMIC ACID INSTALLATION; INCLUDING STILL. LEAD LINED MIXING TANKS

1—PATTERSON, 5' x 4', PEBBLE MILL, WITH PATTERSON MOTOR DRIVEN 25 H.P. MOTOR

3—PATTERSON MIXING KETTLES; DIRECT FIRED, CAPACITY 350 GALLONS

1—SHRIVER, 24" x 24", IRON, OPEN DELIVERY, PLATE AND FRAME, WASHING TYPE FILTERPRESS; 24 CHAMBER, 1"

30—NATIONAL CARBON, GOULD, LAWRENCE, ACID RESISTING & IRON CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS; 1½" TO 10"

6—CONDENSERS; IRON AND COPPER TUBES—100 TO 500 SQ. FT.

4—LEAD SMELTING POTS; DIRECT FIRED, 24" x 48"

1—1000' SCREW BUCKET & ROLLER CONVEYOR; 6" - 14"

30—TON, PIPE VALVES & FITTINGS; 1" TO 10" SIZE

1—PAUL O. ABBE, 12 GALLON, JAR MILL; CONSISTING OF 12—1 GAL. JARS

1—25' BELT CONVEYOR BOOSTER

1—RICHARDSON HOPPER SCALE, SIZE 32" x 59⅜"

3—PATTERSON, AGITATED AND JACKETED, 500 GALLON KETTLES, PYROMETERS, POTENTIOMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BROWN CONTROLS, HYDROMETER

4—HORIZONTAL JACKETED CRYSTALLIZERS; 2'4 x 16' x 3'6, ⅜" METAL

250' OF SCREW CONVEYOR, 6" & 12"

1—GRUENDLER NO. 8 HAMMERMILL

1—PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ TRAY DRYER; 15' LONG, 7' HIGH x 44" WIDE, COMPLETE WITH 400 ENAMELED TRAYS 16" x 20"

1—GRUENDLER NO. 4A HAMMERMILL

1—PFAUDLER VACUUM STILL: CAPACITY AROUND 30 GALLONS

1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; DOWNWARD MOVING RAM, PLATENS 5' x 5'; 20" RAM; 60" DAYLIGHT - 4" RODS

1—PROCTOR DRYER; CONTINUOUS TYPE, 9½' WIDE x 46' LONG x 8'3" HIGH

2—STEEL AGITATED TOWERS 24" x 16' HIGH

MISCELLANEOUS GLASS AND STEEL TANKS; FROM 150 GALS. TO 5000 GALS.

1—SHRIVER, 24" x 24" FILTERPRESS; 24 CHAMBERS, CLOSED DELIVERY

2—2000 GALLON, STEEL, VACUUM STILLS, WITH COILS

2—VACUUM PUMPS, 6½ x 14 x 7

1—NITRATE DRYER; 20' LONG, 7' HIGH, 7' WIDE (TRUCK DRYER COMPLETE WITH 13 TRUCKS), 150' OF ROLLER CONVEYOR

MISCELLANEOUS — MOTORS, STARTERS, BELTING, 20 TONS PIPE, 5000 BOTH NEW AND USED VALVES, ELECTRIC HOISTS, PLATFORM SCALES, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, FLANGES, HOSE, BOWLS, B.X. CABLE, CONDUIT SWITCHES, STARTERS, WIRE, CABLE, TEES, ELLS, 5 TONS OF PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND BEARINGS, TRUCKS, FIRE BUCKETS, REFRACTORY BRICK, ACID BRICK, PYREX GLASS PIPING & GLASS LINED STORAGE TANKS, ETC.

F M C

F M C

This is only a partial listing—Highlighting a few of over 5,000 highly desirable items!
COME AND SEE MORE!

F M C FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 6TH STREET AT EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Industrial Instruments, Inc.—507—will exhibit a complete line of conductivity apparatus for both laboratory and plant use.

Henry E. Jacoby—412—will display a variety of chemical equipment, and accessories such as filter papers for laboratory and plant use, pipeline fittings, filter presses, and other apparatus.

Jeffrey Manufacturing Company—709—will show a line of industrial machinery including electric vibrating feeders, screens, dryers, coolers, packers, and conveyors.

Johns-Manville—421 and 423—will exhibit samples of the Celite filter aids, Celite mineral fillers, and a variety of asbestos insulating, roofing, and siding materials.

Kewaunee Manufacturing Company—726 and 728—will show laboratory furniture, featuring materials constructed of Kemrock, an acid and alkali-resistant impregnated stone.

Kimble Glass Company—724—will present a comprehensive display of Kimble Blue Line Exax and Normax precision graduated laboratory glassware.

Kinney Manufacturing Company—414—will exhibit several positive displacement pumps for liquids and single and two-stage high dry vacuum pumps.

Maurice A. Knight—127 and 129—will show numerous pieces of rubber and ceramic chemical processing equipment for use in acidproof and corrosionproof installations.

Koppers Company—131—will exhibit samples of the coaltar derivatives which are now being produced in Koppers' plants. Included among the products are solvents, tar acid oils, naphthalenes, ammonium thiocyanate, pyridines, picolines, lutidines, and quinoline.

Koven & Bro., Inc.—114—will picture stainless steel and other metallic fabricated chemical and food processing equipment.

Kron Company—426 and 428—will show a representative number of scales for every industrial weighing need.

Laboratory Furniture Company—5—will portray scientific laboratory furniture equipment produced for industrial, educational and hospital use.

LaBour Company—520—will exhibit specimens of self-priming and non-priming centrifugal pumps.

Lancaster Iron Works—738—will picture mixers, dryers, and other equipment fabricated from steel plate.

Lapp Insulator Company—318—will display a collection of porcelain equipment for the chemical plant, including valves, pipe, fittings, pots, kettles, tower packings, and specialties.

Lead Lined Iron Pipe Company—524—see American Smelting and Refining Company.

Leeds & Northrup Company—406—will exhibit a number of electrical measuring instruments and automatic controls for chemical reaction systems.

Louisville Drying Machinery Company—307—will picture rotary drying, dewatering, filtering, and cooling machinery.

Lukens Steel Company—220, 319, 321—will picture the manufacture and application of nickel, Inconel, and Monel-clad steels.

Marlo Company—529—will display a line of mechanical packing materials.

Marsh Stencil Machine Company—732—will show several machines designed for cutting packing box and other industrial stencils.

Merco-Nordstrom Valve Company—323 and 325—will present a display of lubricated valves for the process industries.

Metal-Glass Products Company—418 and 420—will picture a line of industrial tanks, fabricated from stainless steel and other alloys.

Mine Safety Appliances Company—312—will display an assortment of plant accessories, including respiratory masks for protection against dusts and fumes, first aid equipment, gas detection apparatus, and other worker guards.

Mixing Equipment Company—613—will exhibit several varieties of mixing and agitating equipment.

Monarch Manufacturing Works—407—will display spray nozzles, quenching nozzles, humidifier nozzles, and other mill accessories.

Nash Engineering Company—402—will exhibit specimens of pumps for industrial use, including compressor and vacuum pumps, centrifugal pumps, condensation pumps, sump pumps, and sewage ejectors.

National Engineering Company—712—will portray mixing and blending equipment.

Neville Company—605—will display samples of the many coaltar derivatives produced by the company. Among the Neville items represented will be numerous synthetic resins, solvents, plasticizing oils, tar acid oils, naphthalene, tar products, and such specialty products as concrete preservatives, wood preservatives, insecticides, and protective coatings.

Newark Wire Cloth Company—207—will show an assortment of woven wire screens and wire cloth products.

New England Tank & Tower Company—332—will exhibit and picture a variety of agitating and mixing equipment.

Niagara Blower Company—212 and 214—will portray a line of liquid cooling, refrigerating and air conditioning apparatus.

Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Company—703—will have available at this exhibit full information on the rare and common gases which the company can furnish for industrial and research use, and several rare organic chemicals recently introduced.

Oliver United Filters, Inc.—310—will picture various of the vacuum and pressure type filters manufactured for chemical industry.

Pangborn Corporation—624—will display dust control and blast cleaning equipment for the chemical, process, and food industry.

Parker Appliance Company—308—will show specimens of tube couplings, valves, and fabricating equipment for power and processing plants.

Patterson-Kelley Company—505—will exhibit feed water heaters, hot water heaters, reclaimers, and water coolers.

Perfektum Products Company—716 and 718—will display rubber stoppers, ampoules, and vials. Instruments of Popper & Klein, Inc., will also be exhibited in this space.

Pfaudler Company—502—will show glass-lined chemical and food processing equipment.

Pioneer Rubber Company—106—will exhibit industrial rubber goods.

Pittsbergh Equitable Meter Company 323 and 325—will show meters for measuring liquids and gases, gas pressure regulators, and similar control apparatus.

Pneumatic Scale Corporation—229—will display packaging, labeling, sealing, weighing, lining, and wrapping machinery.

Popper & Klein, Inc.—716 and 718—see Perfektum Products Company.

Premier Mill Corporation—734—will demonstrate a Premier colloid mill for laboratory and plant mixing.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc.—628—will portray drying equipment for a wide variety of industries.

Productive Equipment Corporation—311—will exhibit vibrating screen equipment.

Pulverizing Machinery Company—512—will display the Mikro-Pulverizer for ultra-fine dustless pulverizing, high efficiency blending, dispersing, granulating, and wet milling.

Raymond Pulverizing Division—512—will display and demonstrate representative units of pulverizing and separating equipment.

Reeves Pulley Company—202—will exhibit variable speed control equipment.

Republic Filters, Inc.—429—will present information regarding clarifying and sterilizing filters.

—Continued on page 50

First In

RESIN COLLOIDS

Emulsions - Dispersions - Resin Solutions

- Adhesives
- Buna Modifiers
- Butyl Rubber emulsions
- Coating Compositions
- Impregnants
- Latex Extenders
- Neoprene Modifiers
- Protective Finishes
- Shellac Alternates

We invite you to visit our Booth 711
at the 19th Exposition of Chemical Industries
at Madison Square Garden, New York, December 6-11.

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation

Coatings — Rubber Synthetics — Resin, Lacquer Emulsions

MAIN OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
PEABODY, MASS.

Factory Branches: Newark, N. J., and Chicago, Ill.

Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Tanstuffs and Leather Chemicals Show Slightly Better Demand —Call for Textile Agents Maintained

Call for textile processing and finishing agents was well maintained during the past week. Demand for leather chemicals and tanstuffs was declared to be slightly more active than in some time past, as tanners called for stocks to replenish material consumed in processing the recently increased hide supply. Neither the textile nor leather chemical field reported any change in prices.

The average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in September, 1943 amounted to 10,734,000 pounds, calculated on a scoured basis, compared with 11,554,000 pounds in August and 10,461,000 pounds in September, 1942 according to statistics released by the Department of Commerce. Cotton ginning from August 1 through November 14, 1943 is reported to approximate 9,930,593 bales. During the same period of 1942 some 10,076,552 bales were ginned; and during 1941, some 8,808,273 bales.

Another government report reveals that the exportable supply of Argentine wool for the 1943-44 season probably will total a record high of 780,000,000 pounds, greasy basis. The figure represents an increase of 30 percent above the quantity estimated to have been available for export during the past season. The 1943-44 clip is estimated at 510,000,000 pounds; about the same as in 1942-43. However, October carryover stocks are placed at 380,000,000 pounds; about twice the size as in 1942. Domestic Argentine requirements are put at 110,000,000 pounds.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
269.4	269.4	267.7	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonium Bichromate. — Supplies continue tight. Under full allocation by WPB. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate. — Demand rather active, at same pace as for some time past. Prices unchanged.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — Demand for textile bleaching continues satisfactory. Market tone steady.

Potash Prussiate. — Regular shipments sustaining steady price structure.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — Supplies remain rather tight with production moving to consumers as available. Quotations unchanged.

Soda Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Continues in active demand. Prices show no change.

Sulphonated Oils.—Supplies of turkey red oil continue ample, almost abundant. Demand has also increased of late. Sulphonated oils other than castor remain in tight supply, point rationing also proving a deterrent to demand. Quotations steady.

Textile Gums.—Demand sustained, rather good. Imported gums reported arriving satisfactorily. Market tone steady.

Wetting Agents.—Calls for essential use holding supplies in tight position. No immediate relief anticipated. Prices firm.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal. — Called for only occasionally. Small stocks held in strong hands. Quotations steady.

Hematine. — Shipments of routine nature maintaining steady market tone.

Logwood.—Stocks sufficient to cover current demand. Moving satisfactorily to regular consuming plants. Prices unchanged at ceiling levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Continues in good demand for use in plywood and similar glues as an extender of synthetic resins. Market tone firm.

Albumen, Egg. — Supplies remain very tight, far below current demand. Opinion expressed that some betterment may be witnessed in supply situation after turn of year. Quotations of both technical and edible grades continue unchanged.

Blood, Soluble.—Production keeping abreast of demand in satisfactory manner. Call for extending synthetic resins in wood glues still rather good. Prices show no change from ceiling levels shown for some time past.

Corn Dextrin.—Supply and demand situation unchanged, with former somewhat behind latter because of involved manufacturing process. Market tone steady.

Egg Yolk. — Demand remains far heavier than current output, although it was thought in certain trade quarters that the supply situation might show some improvement after January 1. Some whole egg is reported to have come on the market during the week, to be immediately sold. Egg production in commercial flocks has been maintained considering the difficulties of getting poultry feeds and the necessary use of substitute feeds, particularly in laying mash, according to a government report. November 1 production, per 100 layers, of 31.4 eggs compared with 32.0 eggs at the same time in 1942, and with the November 1, 1941 rate of 29.7 eggs, the report revealed.

Starch, Corn. — Current supplies characterized as ample, with demand being well maintained. The only grades giving any delivery difficulties are reported to be some of the thin-boiling varities. Quotations show no change. The visible supply of corn in the United States increased some 115,000 bushels during the week ending November 20, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. Since the previous issue the Commodity Credit Corporation also announced that loans on the new corn crop will be offered at the rate of 90.1c. per bushel.

Starch, Potato.—Plentiful supplies of new-crop production now arriving on market. Prices show no change.

Starch, Rice.—Stocks of rice starch are reported to be exhausted. However, some rice flour is available at irregular intervals.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Supplies continue to arrive in increasing volume. New-crop material quoted at 7½c. per pound, as indicated in previous issue.

Starch, Wheat.—Supplies have become somewhat tight. Good demand reported from laundry and other commercial consumers.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — Demand continues to exceed current production, with the manpower shortage the major limiting factor in manufacturing plants. Quotations show no change.

Divi-Divi.—Supplies ample. Inquiry characterized as fair. Quotations unchanged.

Quebracho.—Slightly increased demand reported. Supplies in comfortable position. Market tone steady.

Tara.—Some interest has been shown by tanners of fine leathers. Reported that recent arrivals from abroad totaled 1,500 bags of tara powder and 20 bags of tara seed.

Sumac.—Resumption of Sicilian importation continues to mark time.

Wattle Bark.—Call for material revived in last few weeks. Prices unchanged.

—O-P-D—

California Piece Dye Works, Los Angeles, Calif., has been issued a building permit for construction of an addition to its plant.

Textile Chemists to Discuss Army, Navy Research

New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold a meeting in the Downtown Athletic Club, December 3. Col. Elsmere J. Walters, of the U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral W. J. Carter, of the Navy Department, will discuss "Research and Development of Textile Fabrics for Victory."

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ALBUMENS

SPECIFY "GARTENBERG"

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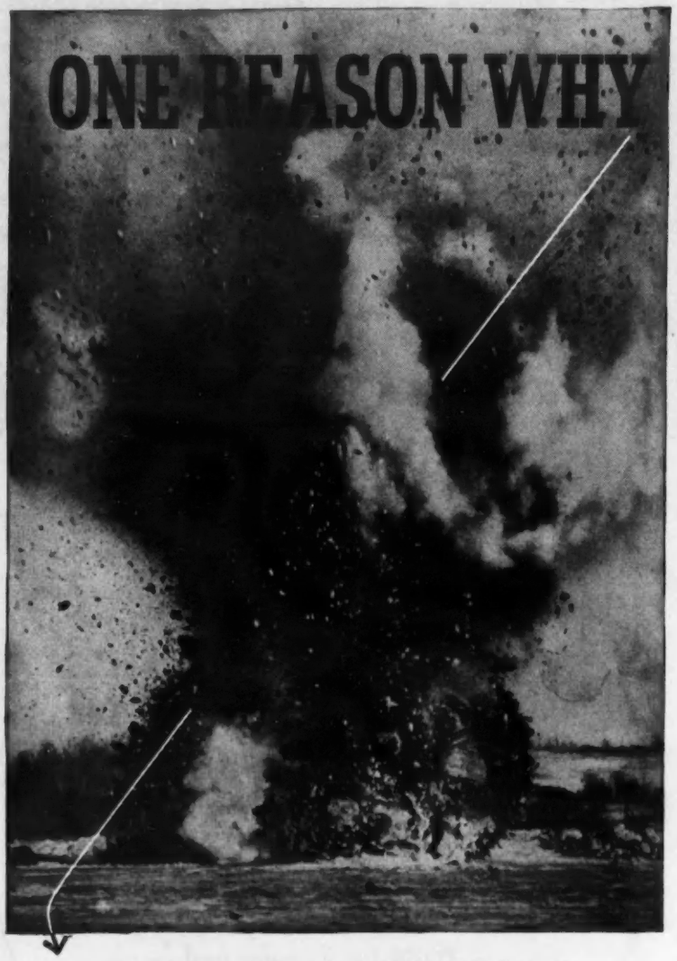

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Coaltar Chemicals

Cokeoven Byproducts Continue Actively Taken for War Output —Imported Cresylic Acid Stocks Grow

Coaltar chemicals continued to be actively taken for essential production during the week, holding civilian supplies tight and the price structure generally firm. Scarcities among the basic products are unabated. Benzol is moving heavily into the manufacture of aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, and munitions. Toluol and xylol remain very short, with the opinion expressed that the near future may see a further substitution of toluol in the xylol-toluol mixture now furnished in limited amounts as a civilian solvent. The recent arrival in this country of considerable cresylic acid is reported.

The production and sales of coaltar crudes were much higher in 1942 than in 1941, according to the Tariff Commission. Benzol output was 90 percent higher; toluol production, excepting ordnance plants, was up 22 percent; naphthalene advanced 27 percent; and creosote oil increased 16 percent. The combined output of intermediate and finished coaltar products in 1942 amounted to 2,000,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,800,000,000 in 1941. Production of non-coaltar chemicals was reported to have increased from 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 pounds.

Steel production scheduling shows a recovery from the effects of the coal strike for the week beginning November 22, when operations were set at 99.1 percent of rated capacity. This scheduling is equivalent to an output of 1,727,300 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week, scheduling had been set at 97.8 percent, representing a production of 1,704,600 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Supplies of benzol continue in the same tight position as for some time past, as war production takes the major portion of production. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 3,818,900 gallons.

Coaltar.—Continues to move into processing channels as produced. Additional producers price ceilings reported in previous issue. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 14,906,000 gallons.

Creosote Oil. — Demand has decreased slightly as a result of manpower shortage in creosoting plants. Supplies comfortable. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 788,400 gallons.

Cresylic Acid.—Comfortable stocks of imported material have been accumulated. Recent arrivals reported as totaling almost 5,000 barrels. Market tone steady.

Naphthalene. — Demand for all grades continues active. Increased call for refined material expected to be noticed next month as wholesalers start buying for 1944 merchandising. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 1,663,100 pounds.

Phenol. — More comfortable supply position, in effect for some time past, continues. Market tone steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 221,700 pounds.

Toluol.—Movement of material into essential manufacture continues unabated. Quotations show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 763,800 gallons.

Xylol.—Continues in very tight supply. Opinion expressed that content of toluol in xylol-toluol mixture now being furnished in place of solvent xylol may be made larger than its present 25 percent in near future. Price of mixture remains 31c. per gallon in New York City, with freight classification adjustment still pending. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 172,500 gallons.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Continued strength and firmness characterize the coaltar bases market, with buyers still attempting to obtain more material than is available to them. Benzol is in strong market position. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol. — Market tone continues steady as rather good demand is maintained.

Cyclohexanone. — Good demand for use as solvent for synthetic resins in place of tight ester solvents holding quotations steady.

Methylcyclohexane. — Shipments to regular consumers being made at satisfactory pace. Prices unchanged.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—War production keeping supplies tight. Quotations continue unchanged.

Benzoic, Technical.——Supplies still restricted by basic material shortages. Market tone firm.

Cleve's.—Routine shipments to normal consumers sustaining steady price schedule.

Fumaric. — Gradually expanding consumption keeping supplies in tight position. Prices firm.

Laurent's. — Representative demand maintaining steady market tone.

Maleic. — Raw material limitation holding supplies tight. Allocated by WPB. Quotations unchanged.

Para-aminobenzoic.—Demand characterized as routine. Supplies light. Prices steady.

Picric.—Prices held firm by continued heavy demand for essential production.

Salicylic, Technical. — Continued slightly easier position of phenol supplies reflected in availability of this item. Market steady.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Supplies continue tight as raw material shortages restrict production. Market tone steady.

Anilin.—Continues in very light supply. In November allocations anilin oil was granted 100 percent for photographic chemicals and drugs and pharmaceuticals, representing 279,900 pounds and 509,060 pounds, respectively. In October these two end uses were granted 286,780 pounds and 1,016,200 pounds, respectively. In November allocations, inks, toners, carbon paper, and similar materials were allowed 359,000 pounds; and miscellaneous dyes 664,205 pounds, represent-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of ...

...ntinued on page 9

ing 75 percent of normal consumption in each classification.

Anthracene.—The War Food Administration reports that on October 28 it had purchased 30,800 gallons of anthracene oil for shipment under lend-lease and territorial supply programs.

Benzaldehyde, Technical. — Heavy call for essential production keeping supplies very tight. Quotations firm.

Benzoyl Chloride. — Basic material shortage restricting production. Market tone firm.

Dichloranilin. — Output limited by scarcity of plant personnel and raw materials. Demand routine. Prices unchanged.

Diphenylamine.—Essential manufacture taking practically all material. November allocations allows diphenylamine for explosives, rubber chemicals, phenothiazin, and dyes in full; except that deliveries were reduced where inventories were considered adequate to meet requirements.

Metanitroanilin. — Demand characterized as rather dull. Offset by shortage of material caused by lack of plant labor and raw materials. Quotations steady.

Orthocresol.—November allocations granted this material for agricultural insecticides, but denied it for dyes and inks, coumarin manufacture and all other civilian uses.

Orthonitrophenol.—Good volume reported moving into manufacture of antiseptics. Price schedule remains firm.

Phenylenediamine. — Movement of this and other fur-dyeing agents being held at fair level. Supplies not too easy. Market steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Shipments for use in essential manufacture actively maintained. Quotations unchanged.

Resorcinol.—Supplies are reported to have eased in recent weeks, with shipments of normal amounts now possible on receipt of orders. Demand continues heavy. Quotations remain unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Production of coaltar coloring materials was maintained at an active pace during the week. The growing problem of plant personnel continues to be the major factor limiting operations. The total dye output in 1942 amounted to 152,000,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. This represents a decrease of 17,000,000 from the peak 1941 volume. The quantity of unclassified dyes, including the more important military dyes produced in 1942 increased by 2,600,000 pounds, and that of the classified dyes decreased by 19,000,000 pounds. A slight rise was shown in vat dyes for 1942.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

single grade (3-8-7) available this year. Each of the three grades has more nitrogen and is better adapted to garden needs than that of this year.

The victory fertilizer distributed in the Spring of 1943 contained 18 plant food units, 3 of nitrogen, 8 of phosphoric acid, and 7 of available potash. Next year it will have 20 units in each:—6-10-4 for the Pacific Coast States, 4-12-4 for the Midwest, and 5-10-5 for the Atlantic Coast and Southern States. In addition the gardeners will be able to buy small quantities of nitrate of soda, ammonium nitrate, and superphosphate to supplement the mixed fertilizer.

Officials said that the 1943 victory garden fertilizer went a long way toward putting nutritious vegetables on the table and into the cellar. A summary shows a total of 111,330 tons of 3-8-7 victory garden fertilizer distributed last Spring.

Liquefied-Coal Fuel

The Bureau of Mines announces publication of part IV of its technical paper series on the hydrogenation and liquefaction of coal. It is identified as technical paper 654.

These papers describe results obtained in an investigation of production of liquid fuels from coal and lignite. Interested persons can procure copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office—654 costs 10 cents.

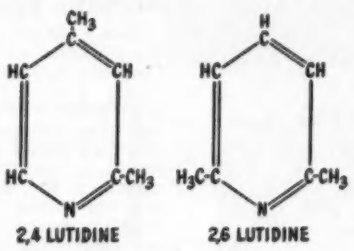
This work of the bureau should be made known to those members of Congress who are urging the expenditure of $30,000,000 of Federal funds for "pioneering" in the same field.

Coaltar Classified Dyes Output: 1942

—Continued from page 7

Colour Index number		Pounds				Value
		Production		Sales		
		1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
487	Acid milling red B	33,990	64,221	48,807	68,484	41,476
495	Benzopurpurine 10B	.....	30,982	25,797	36,623	24,092
502	Direct azurine G	282,345	261,135	193,757	291,944	131,917
512	Direct blue RW	147,948	143,650	134,166	203,921	105,365
518	Direct pure blue 6B	891,942	984,806	799,427	965,244	638,103
520	Direct pure blue	211,141	131,547	187,448	152,167	91,673
539	Direct fast black FF	323,879	496,196	386,671	463,556	194,456
561	Direct brown BT	357,698	251,150	326,195	301,513	397,849
581	Direct black EW	8,239,407	9,393,930	8,129,571	10,609,298	2,150,998
582	Direct black RX	666,701	985,929	703,433	1,003,886	238,015
583	Direct green ET	203,489	234,598	188,646	303,220	67,036
589	Chloramine green B	126,665	69,351	.....	124,634	.....
593	Direct green B	621,482	705,510	623,178	801,430	216,281
594	Direct green G	85,452	100,294	74,336	118,589	31,472
596	Direct brown 3GO	1,043,614	1,346,618	1,048,879	1,402,628	357,485
598	Congo brown G	169,351	212,149	179,092	219,533	83,008
606	Direct brown G	.....	.....	27,289	.....	22,007
620	Direct yellow R	377,256	477,737	364,266	553,973	192,503
621	Chloramine orange G	193,143	245,945	194,840	255,184	127,398
636	Fast light yellow 2G	75,162	.....	56,356	.....	62,295
639	Fast light yellow	170,040	307,673	177,611	411,691	158,645
640	Tartrazine	630,333	626,387	596,373	722,314	388,337
652	Chrome red B	115,250	184,538	127,061	219,760	111,973
653	Pyrazol orange G	71,023	38,009	60,987	39,864	80,142
655	Auramine	979,873	1,229,303	976,992	1,382,845	908,010
657	Malachite green	268,775	402,422	259,416	454,345	289,439
658	Rhoduline blue 6G	7,745	18,080	3,806	.....	11,215
666	Acid green B	113,092	127,388	104,265	140,492	66,393
667	Fast acid green B	42,058	46,794	32,669	45,919	65,843
676	Para fuchsine	13,841	27,334	.....	25,663	.....
680	Methyl violet and base	1,198,909	1,588,093	1,111,612	1,547,928	705,085
698	Acid violet	237,044	282,202	240,256	307,091	226,745
712	Patent blue	.....	.....	71,547	.....	96,249
714	Patent blue A	91,432	267,738	86,712	147,262	139,788
720	Eriochrome azurol B	105,861	128,877	105,946	168,283	172,756
722	Eriochrome cyanine R	32,359	.....	.....	25,689	.....
735	Naphthalene green V	71,977	71,151	79,944	93,302	110,566
737	Wool green S	163,632	.....	134,495	.....	66,367
768	Eosine	69,031	92,373	61,582	98,819	73,222
768	Tetrabromofluorescein (Bromo acid)	246,959	469,480	.....	.....	.....
703	Phosphine	118,470	192,386	132,306	198,926	107,062
801	Quinoline yellow	71,984	.....	68,866	145,882	119,801
814	Direct fast yellow	480,865	483,662	553,679	572,709	470,877
833	Wool fast blue GL	224,275	261,700	223,592	275,853	310,663
841	Safranine	256,699	337,815	240,407	367,732	312,058
861	Induline (water-soluble)	.....	40,470	28,003	46,317	18,909
864	Nigrosine (spirit-soluble)	1,843,835	2,056,331	1,671,063	2,190,661	505,132
865	Nigrosine (water-soluble)	1,335,924	.....	.....	1,729,368	.....
922	Methylene blue	376,484	567,353	358,537	531,371	326,123
	Sulphur or sulphide dyes, tot.	20,629,175	27,059,435	20,926,701	27,397,720	5,730,860
	Sulphur black	11,271,288	17,418,853	12,402,034	17,613,937	2,203,537
	Sulphur blue	2,548,369	3,644,487	2,351,024	3,577,522	1,382,551
	Sulphur brown	3,314,028	2,884,888	3,076,077	2,973,703	782,340
	Sulphur green	784,002	874,707	680,886	924,724	491,467
	Sulphur orange	31,380	127,205	48,519	114,192	18,087
	All other	2,680,108	.....	2,418,161	.....	852,928
1034	Alizarin red S	133,346	110,876	127,975	102,330	204,874
1053	Acid alizarin blue SE	39,512	109,272	38,150	123,308	59,905
1054	Acid alizarin blue B	538,842	771,557	456,564	856,775	598,254
1078	Alizarin cyanine green E	255,072	267,863	249,797	296,073	476,177
1095	Anthraquinone vat yellow GC, 12½ percent)	684,127	679,400	650,040	797,784	656,714
1102	Anthraquinone vat green B and black B, 12½ percent	524,814	711,183	530,133	792,609	229,389
1104	Anthraquinone vat violet 2B, 2R, 12½ percent	110,854	240,202	90,134	.....	160,322
1177	Indigo, synthetic, 20 percent	18,932,392	20,385,777	17,541,993	19,308,040	2,894,404
1184	Bromindigo blue 2BD, 16 percent	834,165	1,483,340	866,814	1,411,404	448,788
1212	Vat red 3B, 20 percent	.....	346,239	256,769	.....	253,994

LUTIDINES



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—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

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	2,6-Lutidine	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Easing of Restrictions on Many Paint Materials Foreseen But Use of Replacement Linseed Oil Likely to Continue

A further easing of the tension hitherto existing in the supply situations of the drying oils and many of the pigments, and dry colors as well as in naphthenate driers, synthetic resins, casein and other raw materials of the paint, varnish and lacquer industries is inspiring the hope that the War Production Board and War Food Administration may soon see fit to lift several, if not most, of the restrictions imposed on these materials since the entrance of the United States into World War II, and especially heavily within the last year.

In this connection, it is considered at least possible, if not probable, that large stocks of various types of materials, heretofore held by the federal government agencies to build up substantial government stockpiles, whereby to provide amply for any and every conceivable emergency in war production needs, and also for enormous lend-lease contingencies, will hereafter be released at least in part, for use by essential industries while allocation controls hitherto exercised over numerous materials, wherein war requirements have had to have precedence over all else, are also thought to be in line for removal, to some extent, if not in their entirety.

Foremost in the group of paint materials thus apparently scheduled for wider employment in the making of finished products are linseed oil—wherein more liberal quotas are already expected to be granted for the first quarter of 1944—certain synthetic resins, naphthenate driers and casein. However, it must be conceded that the outlook for similar treatment of zinc slabs, shellac, aromatic solvents with distillation points under 330 degrees, titanium and chrome colors does not appear very bright. And there has as yet been no improvement in the tight positions and unsatisfactory price ceilings of bone and hide glues or in paint-makers' softwood charcoal, although some action toward relieving these situations seems in immediate prospect.

In the case of linseed oil, however, even a complete elimination of all limitations on its usage would not now result in a rush by the paint makers to the exclusive use of the pure material, as the trade has now become so accustomed to and satisfied with the replacement oil, known as bodied linseed oil, as to desire to continue using the latter, possibly in slightly modified form, but in virtually as great volume as at any time since it was forced by WPB and WFA to accept it in lieu of pure oil, in order to help in conserving the pure oil for war production and lend-lease purposes.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 1c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With a plethora of pig lead held in the stockpile of the Defense Supplies Corporation and with no restrictions on use of the current output to hinder their purchasing operations, oxidizers and other manufacturers of lead pigments are daily filling their requirements in metallic lead. WPB, not needing to stimulate domestic production any further, has withdrawn "B" premium payments from lead mines not already operating by October 27. Quotations for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week November 19-26 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Though there is still plenty of zinc ore and concentrates of domestic and foreign origin—so much, in fact, as to impell WPB to withdraw further incentives, in the form of its "B" and "C" premium payments, for zinc mines to swell their output, save those operating prior to October 27—there is still a marked scarcity of zinc slabs with the result that these can be bought only on priority orders. Recent arrivals of some sizable tonnages of concentrates have been recorded. Prices for zinc slabs have stayed unaltered for the week November 19-26 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Continues moving in fairly sizable volume on both war and civilian accounts. Tone strong.

Lead Titanate.—A moderate-sized business is still being handled by producers, with war production accounts running considerably ahead of civilian-use buying. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Buying interest holding out well on the part of all classes of consumers. Market firm.

Lithopone.—Orders continue to pour in from war production interests, and to a lesser extent from civilian-use buyers. Tone steady.

Orange Mineral.—A routine business continues to be reported. Market firm.

Red Lead.—Still moving steadily into domestic and export channels. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide.—With highest quality material being taken up instantly on priority orders, there is little left to meet the pressing requirements of civilian-use paint makers or paper coaters. Hence the backlog of orders on producers' books continues to grow, with deliveries lagging far behindhand. The trade continues to await eagerly the momentarily-expected WPB order for regulating distribution of this material. Tone growing stronger daily.

White Lead.—In exceptionally brisk call for this season of the year, with war production interests leading in the buying. Prices firmly held throughout.

Zinc Oxides.—Under the leadership of the buying emanating from producers of synthetic tires, the purchasing movement in these pigments is expanding daily. Supplies, however, are inadequate even in leaded zinc oxides, which are free of restrictions, with the demand running far in excess of the current production. Lead-free oxides are still held down in their movement by the recent WPB order. Market becoming stronger as well as tighter.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic grades continue in fair request. Tone steady.

Barytes.—Buying interest holding up well. Prices stable.

Chalk.—A steady movement continues to be noted with prices well maintained.

China Clay.—Still in moderate request with no change in price structure.

Charcoal.—Producers of softwood charcoal and their sales agents continue confident that prices for their product will be adjusted upward commensurately with those for hardwood material by an OPA order, momen-

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

itarily expected to be issued by that bureau. Meanwhile, however, they are loath to fill any more orders than they have to, under priority rulings, inasmuch as they are sustaining a loss on every shipment they make at the GMPR price levels still prevailing on this material.

Mica.—A recent slackening of the buying pace has enabled producers of the waterground grades to catch up with orders on their books but they are still busy filling new orders for these materials, especially the pulverized types. There is also a fair call for the dry-ground grades of scrap used in the paint trade. Latest arrivals of strategic mica have included 8 cases of block and 296 cases of other descriptions.

Talc.—Moving in routine fashion. Market steady.

Whiting.—Still in fair request with prices well maintained.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moving at moderate volume. Tone firm.

Bone Blacks.—A steadily increasing buying interest is manifested in these color materials. Market steady.

Carbon Black.—Under the steadily increasing purchasing of furnace blacks by producers of synthetic rubber 'ires and a substantial buying movement emanating from users of quick-processing blacks, stocks of carbon blacks are undergoing a further reduction which, for the entire month of November, should pull down the aggregate inventories by at least 1,500,000 pounds and possibly by 2,000,000 pounds, as they did last month. WPB reports the combined production of carbon blacks for August as amounting to 30,958,142 pounds and that for the two months, July and August, as totaling 61,856,757 pounds. Production for October is reported in preliminary figures as reaching 32,000,000 pounds.

Business in channel blacks also continues fairly active but by no means as extensive as that in furnace blacks.

Chrome Colors.—Buying by Navy and Army procurement bureaus and by lend-lease agencies continues heavy in these colors, especially so in zinc chromate yellow. Civilian demand is also keen but only a very limited volume of business is resulting on that score because of WPB's recent limitation on distribution of chrome yellow, green, molybdate orange and zinc yellow to those possessing AA-1 ratings. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Lithol Toners.—Continue in fair request. Tone steady.

Ochers.—Moving slowly but steadily into consuming channels. Market firm.

Vermilions.—Business is still limited to replacement orders. Prices well maintained.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates, resinates and linoleates continue to lead the market for driers in point of activity and strength. Rumor persists that the allocation control of naphthenates will soon be lifted, in view of greater ease in their supply situation. But, although virtually all applications for use of these driers are now being granted by WPB, many wouldbe consumers are unwilling to wait the necessary period of approximately a month before obtaining authorization for their purchase and hence are having recourse to tallates.

In the market for flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates continue the prime favorites. Many producers have sold their output up to the end of the year. Palmitates also are moving well. Prices for all these materials are being firmly maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Supplies remain very short, with even certain essential manufacture finding difficulty in securing sufficient material. Prices firm.

Butyl Acetate.—Since there was practically no change in the price of the grain used as raw material, it was announced late in the week that the price of butyl acetate produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois would be the same for December deliveries as has been in effect during November. During the past month the price has been 16.55c. per pound in tankcars. Drum differentials also continue as before.

Butyl Alcohol.—As in butyl acetate, the price of normal butyl alcohol produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois for delivery in December will continue as in November. The price during the past month has been 16.30c. per pound in tankcars. Drum differentials will also continue as before.

Isopropyl Alcohol. — Continues in tight supply. Prices unchanged.

Shellac

With shipments of various grades of the lac from its principal country of origin reaching only moderate proportions and being impounded by the Defense Supplies Corporation for building up its stockpile still further, and with latest estimates on the 1943 Baisakhi or principal lac crop of the year shrunken to only a little more than a third of that for 1942, the chances for more liberal releases of lac for use by consumers outside the war production interests continue meager.

The drop now indicated in the probable size of the Baisakhi crop is believed to be due to inclement weather conditions and especially to heavy rainfalls and it is feared that the needs of the cultivators may have led to large-scale cutting of "ari"—the lac

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collected before the insects swarm—which inevitably leaves little brood lac for the rangeen or katki crop—a darker lac usually collected in October and November from all except the kusum tree. Difficulties are also being experienced in shipping the lac from the up-country points where it is produced, to the principal ports of shipment in India.

In view of this rather dark outlook for lac available to non-essential-to-the-war consumers, greater recourse is being had to substitutes or replacement material, which research has latterly brought to light and which may be used with some measure of satisfaction for certain, although not for all, purposes. Chief among these are the spirit-soluble copals and zein, a corn product of steadily increasing acceptances.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were comparatively quiet last week, consumers and dealers in not a few cases still being disposed to curtail purchases and await new developments at Washington as well as in the general business situation. Changes in quotations were generally within rather narrow limits and the undertone still appeared to be firm, with prevailing sentiment concerning the outlook rather bullish in view of the steadily dwindling stocks and the ruling uncertainty concerning production for the coming season as a result of labor conditions. Primary offerings of rosin and turpentine were light and the indications seemed to point to a further shrinkage in marketing in the not distant future, especially as weather conditions were less favorable for production in various parts of the South.

To assure continued production of pine tar, pine tar oil, and pine wood charcoal, the Office of Price Administration authorized producers to increase their maximum prices generally 2¾ cents per gallon for sales of pine tar or pine tar oil and generally $5 per ton for sales of pine wood charcoal. The order becomes effective November 30.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantities of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business November 15, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels		44,768	.....
	drums	19,046	.....
1939—barrels		6,165	.....
	drums	12,862	.....
1940—barrels		.....	.....
	drums	32,358	.....
1941—barrels		.....	.....
	drums	67,868	.....
1942—barrels		11,260	152,322
	drums	160,145	.....
1943—barrels		.....	.....
	drums	43,851	70,484
Totals		398,323	222,806

Turpentine.—Quieter conditions prevailed in the local market last week in the absence of stimulating developments in the primary center where offerings were light and price changes narrow.

Savannah, Nov. 29.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Sales.	Drums Receipts.	Drums Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	75	2,750	102	...	43,589
Tuesday	75¼	5,050	53	288	43,354
Wednesday	75¼	3,000	102	64	43,392
Thursday*	...	...	...	...	...
Friday*	...	...	...	...	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Call for turpentine continues unabated. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—There was not much snap to business in rosin in the local market last week, purchases generally being limited to comparatively small quantities for prompt shipment. The prevailing tone was firm.

Savannah, Nov. 29.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	*Thurs.	*Fri.
B	...	$3.27	$3.28	$3.30	...	...
D	...	3.76	3.76	3.76	...	...
E	...	4.03	4.02	4.00	...	...
F	...	4.03	4.02	4.01	...	...
G	...	4.03	4.04	4.04	...	...
H	...	4.03	4.02	4.04	...	...
I	...	4.09	4.10	4.10	...	...
K	...	4.25	4.26	4.26	...	...
M	...	4.30	4.30	4.30	...	...
N	...	4.38	4.38	4.40	...	...
WG	...	6.00	6.00	6.25	...	...
WW	...	6.25	6.25	6.50	...	...
X	...	6.25	6.25	6.50	...	...

	Barrels					
Sales	...	246	252	380	...	...
Receipts	...	28	464	281	...	...
Shipments	...	...	310	872	...	...
Stocks	...	...	...	50,111	...	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Good demand for rosin. Five-drum lots, B grade, $5.03 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.79; M grade, $6.05; W.W. grade, $8.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Movement to consumers continued steady on contracts. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—All grades in fairly active request from local and other buyers. Tone firm.

Tar.—Producers well employed with deliveries on official and civilian contracts.

Synthetic Resins

Although inclined to show greater liberality in its allocation of some synthetic resins, WPB is still keeping a tight hold on most phenolic derivatives and phenol-formaldehyde materials.

Because of the freer supplies of glycerine, ester gum is in more plentiful production, with current demand absorbing about all that becomes immediately available.

In acrylic resins, the November allo-

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cations have revealed further drastic curtailment of allowances of acrylic monomer and resin for most uses, although these resins have been granted to 100 percent on applications for emulsions for finishing utility shoe leather, molding powder for dentures and pessaries and vitamin intermediaries, also for sheets used in commercial aircraft glazing.

OPA has ruled that strips or sheets of acrylic scrap (one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch in thickness) are to be considered "sheet scrap" within the meaning of Section 1436.13 (a) (3) (b) of maximum price regulation No. 345, relating to thermoplastic scrap. These strips or sheets are not regarded as "molding scrap" as defined in the regulation, even though such strips or sheets are fashioned by a molding process.

Varnish Gums

Copal.—A fairly sizable movement of Congo resins continues to be reported in response to the unabated buying of varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints. Supplies here are proving sufficient for the current demand. Prices are being firmly maintained throughout the list.

Kauri.—A limited demand is noted for this gum, which has recently been arriving in small quantities. Although it can be used to meet at least some part of the keen need for spirit-soluble copals, it is priced at a level which tends to check extensive buying for that purpose, even if it were available in greater quantities.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there have been no arrivals of imported casein since consignments of approximately 4,000 tons were brought into the United States, the market is now nearly glutted with this material of foreign origin and no more is needed to fill current needs of plastic paint makers, paper coaters or manufacturers of plastics. Domestic production is still of only negligible proportions.

Prices for the foreign material have been marked up again; this time by a half cent per pound to a basis of 11 cents per pound, f.o.b. source. Although this is the season of flush production in that country, demand has sagged of late and no additional import licenses have been granted recently. Domestic material is firmly held at the price ceilings most recently fixed by OPA. Allocation control continues throughout the industry.

Glues.—Although recent arrivals of imported bones and other glue-making raw material have been sufficiently large to enable some glue manufacturers to build up sizable stocks of these materials, these producers of the finished products have been unable to speed up their output because of an unabated shortage of manpower and their inability to obtain a price for their finished products more nearly commensurate with their hugely increased costs.

Some satisfaction on this score is expected to result, however, from OPA's willingness to take an upward revision of prices for glue under advisement and from its action toward that end in naming an industry advisory committee, representative of sixteen firms, operating twenty-two plants in various parts of the country. Other producers, however, have not been so fortunate in accumulating inventories of raw materials, and virtually all of them are far behind in making deliveries on their big backlog of orders.

—O-P-D—

ASTM Names Aromatic Hydrocarbon Committee

—Continued from page 3

will consist of the three officers, plus the chairman and vice-chairman of each of the subcommittees as indicated below.

Subcommittees

As with the some sixty other A. S. T. M. standing technical committees, detailed work involving research, actual drafting of the standards, etc., will be carried out through subcommittees, varying in numbers depending on the scope. The following subcommittees are being organized with officers as indicated:—

Methods of test of crude aromatic products, chairman, C. A. Lunn; vice-chairman, D. F. Gould. Methods of test of refined aromatic products, chairman, V. J. Altieri; vice-chairman, E. T. Scafe. Specifications for aromatic chemicals, chairman, J. N. Wickert; vice-chairman, Wesley Minnis. Specifications for aromatic solvents, chairman, R. E. Ruthruff; vice-chairman, L. A. Wetlaufer.

Committee Personnel

The A. S. T. M. policy of arranging the personnel of its technical committees to include qualified technical representatives of leading producers, consumers, and general interest groups continues with committee D-16. The personnel of the committee follows:—

V. J. Altieri, of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, Everett, Mass.; J. F. Anderson, of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio; R. P. Anderson, of American Petroleum Institute, New York; W. H. Bahlke, of Standard Oil Company of Indiana; A. W. Beshgetoor, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; C. R. Cornthwaite, Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington; Paul R. Croll, of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; C. Dantsizen, of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. B. Francis, of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; W. H. Fulweiler, of Philadelphia, Pa.; D. F. Gould, of Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Frankford, Pa.; A. P. Hewlett, of Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. T. Kelley, of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Lunn, of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., this city; E. C. Medcalf, of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.; Wesley Minnis, of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; Malcolm Mitchell, of Reilly Tar & Chemical Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; naval officer-in-charge, U. S. Navy, Bureau of Ships, Standards and Tests Section, Washington, D. C.; C. F. Ramey, of Standard Oil Company of California; H. E. Riley, of Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. N. Roche, of Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh; C. E. Rodgers, of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Louisville, Ky.; R. F. Ruthruff, of Sherwin-William Company, Chicago; E. T. Scafe, of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Paulsboro, N. J.; W. A. Selvig, of Bureau of Mines, Department of Interior, Washington; B. E. Stewart, of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh; E. M. Toby, of American Spirits Company, this city; F. D. Tuemmler, of Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.; John M. Weiss, this city; L. A. Wetlaufer, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia; J. N. Wickert, of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, South Charleston, W. Va.; W. H. Williams, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Softwood Charcoal Prices Are Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Maximum producers' prices for pinewood charcoal as provided in amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 431 follows:—

	Per ton
Lump charcoal—	
Carload or mars	$20.00
Less than carload (bulk)	24.00
Less than carload in bags (bags included)	30.00
Granular charcoal in bags—	
Carload or more (bags included)	30.00
Less than carload (bags included)	41.00

—O-P-D—

Fair Trade Council Elects Officers

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the American Fair Trade Council, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel recently were:—President, John W. Scott; executive vice-president, Allan P. Ames; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Kates; and general counsel, Isaac W. Digges. Named directors were:—John W. Anderson, John Wyckoff Mettler, C. R. Sheaffer, T. J. McDowell, Mr. Scott and Mr. Kates.

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Appearance Clear and free from suspended matter when examined by transmitted light	Yes	Yes
Color	No darker than a solution of 0.5 ml of O.I.N. iodine in 100 ml of distilled water	Water white
Odor Mild, characteristic, not noticeable after drying from filter paper	Yes	Yes
Specific Gravity at 20°/20° C	1.046-1.050	1.047-1.051
Refractive Index at 25° C 1.489-1.492	Yes	Yes
Flash Point	Not less than 316° F	352° F (approx.)
Solubility by weight in water at 20° C, **Maximum**	0.04%	0.04%
Acidity by weight as phthalic acid, **Maximum**	0.03%	0.01%
Ash by weight, **Maximum**	0.01%	0.01%
Ester Content by weight as dibutyl phthalate, **Minimum**	97%	99%
Freedom from Water Miscible without turbidity or sediment with specified quantity of gasoline	Miscible with 19 volumes	Miscible with 20 volumes

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Made Vice-President

Vita-Var Corporation, paint manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has elected Austin O. Allen as vice-president in charge of manufacturing and research.

Howard Joins Nuodex

Harry W. Howard has resigned from the War Production Board to represent the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Howard graduated from high school at East Orange, N. J.; studied chemical engineering at Virginia Polytechnical Institute where he graduated with honors in 1935. After graduating from V. P. I., he went with the Egyptian Lacquer Company, Kearney, N. J., where he headed up synthetic operations. He left Egyptian Lacquer Company to become associated with Valentine & Co., Kearney, N. J., assisting Dr. J. W. Kimball, chief chemist, particularly in dispersion problems.

Mr. Howard left Valentine & Co. to become chief chemist at Beckwith-Chandler Company, Newark, N. J., leaving in June, 1941, to join the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. He has been chief of the aromatic petroleum solvents unit, and administrator of G. P. O. M-142 pertaining to naphthenic acid and naphthenates, and G. P. O. M-150 pertaining to aromatic petroleum solvents and xylol.

—O-P-D—

Robert W. Klug Joins Paint 50-Year Club

Robert W. Klug, of the American Varnish Company, Chicago, has joined the 50-Year Club of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry. Mr. Klug was first employed in his father's varnish plant in Hamburg, Germany, in 1881 as gum sorter and kettle cleaner. With his mother he came to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1898 and worked in off-school hours as kettle wiper in the Moller & Shuman Company plant.

Mr. Klug went to Chicago in 1900 and took a part-time job in varnish stack with Watts-DeGolyer Company. In 1903 he joined the American Varnish Company as varnish maker, and has been with them since. He became varnish superintendent in 1915, and is now general superintendent of the varnish department and industrial salesman.

—O-P-D—

General Printing Ink Advances Lenci, Houston

The General Printing Ink Corporation, this city, has appointed Thomas A. Lenci to the office of treasurer. Perry D. Richards, who had been treasurer of General Printing Ink Corporation for a number of years, resigned because of ill health. J. Howard Houston, who has been assistant general manager, will succeed Mr. Lenci as general manager of the Eagle Printing Ink Company, Division of General Printing Ink Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Warner Named to Plastics Div. Post by General Electric

F. W. Warner has been appointed as assistant engineer of the plastics division of the General Electric Company, this city. Mr. Warner will continue his present work as project engineer and will be responsible to the Engineer of the Plastics Divisions on engineering development and general administrative work.

Molding Resin Bonded Plywoods Process Discussed

The latest issue of 'Bakelite Review' contains technical data on the latest developments in plastics and their applications. Among the feature articles are:—"A new Process for Molding Resin-bonded Plywoods," "Thin Vinyl Plastic Film," "Plastic Plumbing Accessories" and "Low-Pressure Molding of Laminates."

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Methyl Violet Toners
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Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Tax Bill Passed by House

—Continued from page 3

tax increases, the new tax rate becomes effective the first day of the first month which begins more than ten days after the date of enactment of the bill. The increases are to terminate on the first day of the first month beginning six months or more after the date of termination of hostilities.

Toilet Preparations

The tax on toilet preparations is increased from 10 percent of the retail price to 25 percent, which will mean additional revenues of $51,400,000. The committee said that the main limitation on the supply of most cosmetics is a scarcity of containers, and on the whole the sales will not be affected appreciably by the tax.

Two important changes were made in the miscellaneous tax provisions of the present law:—

Percentage depletion was extended to flake graphite, vermiculite, potash, beryl, feldspar, micta lepidolite, and spodumene, in addition to those minerals presently receiving it, and discovery depletion was consequently terminated with respect to these minerals. The extension to flake graphite applies to years beginning after December 31, 1942, but the extensions made in the bill are limited to the duration of the war.

Fluorspar, flake graphite, and vermiculite were added to the list of strategic minerals exempt from the excess profits tax.

Renegotiation Law Changes

A number of changes in the renegotiation law are provided for in the bill. Among the more important provisions are the following:—

1. In lieu of existing provisions exempting contracts or subcontracts of $100,000 or less, it is provided that contracts or subcontracts shall be exempt from renegotiation for a particular year if the aggregate of the amounts received or accrued during the fiscal year does NOT exceed $500,000.

2. The definition of subcontract has been rewritten to include only subcontracts for the article, work, services, building, structure, improvement or facility contracted for under the prime contract or for articles to be incorporated in the item contracted for under the prime contract.

3. Contracts or subcontracts for agricultural commodities are exempt, from renegotiation. The definition of agricultural commodities is broad, including not only products of the cultivation of the soil, but also saps and gums of trees; animals, fish and marine life and the products of live animals, such as wool, eggs, milk, and cream.

4. Certain factors must be taken into consideration indetermining excessive profits, as follows:—

(a) Efficiency of contractor, with particular regard to attainment of quantity and quality production, reduction of costs, and economy in the use of raw materials, facilities, and manpower.

(b) Reasonableness of costs and profits, with particular regard to volume of production and normal prewar earnings.

(c) Amount and source of public and private capital employed and net worth.

(d) Extent of risk assumed, including the risk of incident to reasonable pricing policies.

(e) Nature and extent of contribution to the war effort, including inventive and developmental contribution and cooperation with the government and other contractors in supplying technical assistance.

5. A central board called the War character and extent of subcontracting.

(f) Character of business, including complexity of manufacturing technique, Contracts Price Adjustment Board, is created to have charge of renegotiation.

—O-P-D—

In G. E. Plastics Post

G. A. Gustafson has been appointed manufacturing manager of the plastics divisions of General Electric Company's appliance and merchandise department. His headquarters are in Pittsfield, Mass.

Gelatin Wholesalers May Apply Markup

OPD Washington Bureau

Wholesalers of gelatin may apply a 15 percent markup to maximum prices set for processors on sales of 25-pound containers or more to manufacturers of food products and pharmaceutical products in which gelatin is an ingredient, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Wholesalers are also permitted to apply the mark-up to sales up to 6,000 pounds to any single purchaser within a 30-day period. Formerly the allowed mark-up was 10 percent, and its application was limited to sales of 600 pounds to a single purchaser within the 30 days. The changes were made on the basis of evidence submitted by gelatin wholesalers.

OPA said the higher markup will be absorbed by the buyers and will not be passed on to the consumer who buys the end product in which gelatin is used. (The new provisions were contained in amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 362, effective December 2.)

—O-P-D—

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FILAC

CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP

HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

"Available in Flakes"

Liquid Driers

Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%. — Available for priority and non-priority materials.

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NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONT.

FOR BAKED COATINGS

Use VELSICOL

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IMPERVIOUS

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★ TO ORGANIC SOLVENTS

★ TO GREASE AND OIL

PROTECTING VITAL WAR EQUIPMENT

For marine motors, shell cases, compressors, compasses, pumps, gauges, dynamos, automotive and electrical products, use Velsicol AF-3, the protective ingredient in your finishes for wartime production! When baked, Velsicol AF-3 vehicles produce films which are exceedingly hard, and impervious to heat, acid, alkali and salt water.

Velsicol AF-3 saves you time and money! It accelerates drying, is compatible with all drying oils, and reduces the proportion of your critical supply of chinawood, dehydrated castor and linseed. Velsicol AF-3 is the answer to many of your wartime problems—write now for full information and samples.

VELSICOL Corporation

GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO

VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Exhibits in 1943 Chemical Show

—Continued from page 40

Richmond Manufacturing Company—215—will show high speed screening and sifting apparatus and Permaflux magnets.

John A. Roebling's Sons Company—405—will display specimens of woven wire fabrics and screens.

Milton Roy Pumps—627 and 629—will display models of chemical, high-pressure, and controlled volume pumps.

Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company—327 and 329—will exhibit dryers, kilns, and coolers.

Claude B. Schneible Company—623 and 625—will operate an illuminated multi-wash dust collector, built of glass to emphasize the rapidity with which dust, smoke, and other impurities can be removed from the air by Schneible equipment.

Scientific Equipment Company—726 and 728—see Kewaunee Manufacturing Company.

Scientific Glass Apparatus Company—105—will display an assortment of glassware and other apparatus for use in the laboratory.

Seederer - Kohbusch, Inc.—107—will exhibit specimens of precision balances, scales, and weights.

Selas Company—619—the Scientific Equipment Division of this organization will show micro-porous filtering media.

Separations Engineering Corporation—2—will picture separating and concentrating machinery.

Sharples Corporation—228—will display specimens of centrifugal equipment for clarification and separation.

T. Shriver & Co.—315—will exhibit a number of filter presses, thickeners, diaphragm pumps, filter press pumps, and filter cloth and paper.

Sivyer Steel Casting Company—632—will exhibit various types of stainless steel castings in the form of valves, fittings, and rough castings.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.—419—will portray the consultant services available from the organization.

Sparkler Manufacturing Company—615—will display specimens of enclosed system horizontal plate filters using diatomaceous earths, activated carbons, filter papers and filter cloths.

D. R. Sperry & Co.—412—will show a model filter press to represent the Sperry line of such equipment.

F. J. Stokes Machine Company—224—will picture dryers, evaporators, condensers, vacuum stills and pans, and other chemical processing equipment.

Sutton, Steele & Steele, Inc.—2—will portray separating and concentrating machinery.

Swenson Evaporator Company—210—will portray the evaporators, crystallizers, filters, and similar production equipment made by the company.

Syntron Company—223 and 225—will exhibit vibratory feeding and packing apparatus and hydraulic jolters.

W. A. Taylor & Co.—722—will display equipment for hydrogen potential, chlorine, and phosphate control and water analysis.

Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company—408—will exhibit approximately one hundred zirconium and titanium compounds that the company produces. Specimen products showing the industries and applications of the compounds will also be displayed.

Toledo Scale Company—514—will display several representative units of a complete line of scale equipment.

Tolhurst Centrifugal Division—409 and 411—will show several models of centrifugals.

Tri-Clover Machine Company—213—will exhibit water, brine, and chemical pumps; the Wallace pipe joint; and valves and pipe fittings.

Turbo-Mixer Corporation—506—will exhibit equipment designed for the mixing of liquids with liquids, solids and gases.

United States Stoneware Company—103 and 201—will have on display representative specimens of corrosion resistant materials and equipment for the chemical processing plant.

Walker-Wallace, Inc.—707—will show plate heat exchangers for the heating, cooling, or regeneration of liquids.

Wallace & Tiernan Products, Inc.—606—will exhibit chlorine control apparatus, chemical feed control, water treatment equipment, and reagent solution pumps.

Whiting Corporation—210—see Swenson Evaporator Division.

Edwin L. Wiegand Company—622—will portray electric heating and resistance units.

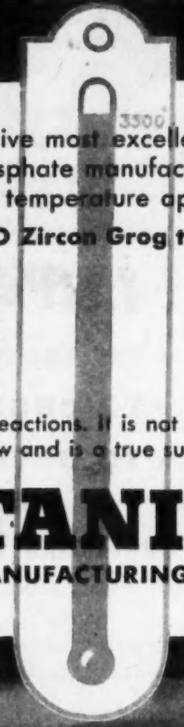
Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company—415—will picture crushers, pulverizers, shredders, air separators, vibrating screens.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company—501—will exhibit materials handling equipment.

Zaremba Company—412—will picture evaporators, concentrators, water stills, condensers, crystallizers, and other processing equipment.

—O-P-D—

TAM ZIRCON REFRACTORIES
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE USES



TAMCO Zircon Refractories give most excellent results in industries such as Aluminum remelting, metaphosphate manufacture, platinum and special alloy melting, high temperature applications, etc.

The properties of TAMCO Zircon Grog type bricks are as follows:

P. C. E. . . . . .Above cone 42
Safe Operating Limits . . . . .Up to 3500° F.
Thermal Spalling. . . . . .13 cycles (air blast 10 minutes on 10 minutes off at 2500° F.)
Cold Modulus. . . . . 2000 lbs. sq. in.
Hot Modulus @ 2200° F. . . . .186 lbs. sq. in.

Apparent porosity . . . 24 hours soak—14.7%, 5 hours boil—18.0%
Thermal Conductivity . . . . . 0.005 gm. cal. in G. G. S. system
Deformation under load . . .25 lbs. per sq. in. 2750° F.—2.72%
Specific gravity . . . . . Bulk 3.13

Zircon is highly resistant to acid reactions. It is not wetted by molten aluminum. Zircon does not grow and is a true super refractory.

TITANIUM
ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

See Booth 408
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New York City, Dec. 6-11, 1943.

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Representatives for Canada . . . . . PRESCOTT & COMPANY, 774 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Canada
Representatives for Europe . . . UNION OXIDE & CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Plantation House, Fenchurch St., London, E. C., Eng.

Coaltar Chemicals Output Reported

—Continued from page 7

cause of wartime limitations placed on the output of some types of these materials.

The production of coaltar crudes was much higher in 1942 than in previous years. Chemical raw materials from petroleum sources amounting to 194,000,000 pounds are reported for the first time.

	Gallons 1942	Gallons 1941
Tar production....	[1]740,176,000	704,149,000
Benzene—		
Production[2]	[3]85,257,000	44,812,000
Sales[3]	[3]80,779,000	41,569,000
Sales value[3]....	[3]$10,487,000	$4,912,000
Motor benzene—		
Production	68,662,000	112,508,000
Sales	[3]62,855,000	104,402,000
Sales value.....	[3]$5,390,000	$7,975,000
Toluene—		
Production[4]	43,292,000	35,587,000
Sales[4]	43,004,000	35,049,000
Sales value[4]....	$11,630,000	$8,691,000
Naphthalene—		
Production[5]	250,926,000	197,779,000
Sales[5]	220,291,000	163,501,000
Sales value.....	$5,407,000	$3,423,000
Creosote oil—		
Production	166,285,000	143,503,000
Sales	174,733,000	155,360,000
Sales value.....	$23,779,000	$18,908,000
Coaltar chemicals[6,7]		
Intermediates—		
Production	1,230,965,000	1,006,178,000
Sales	688,441,000	431,552,000
Sales value.....	$93,272,000	$63,864,000
Finished coaltar products[8]—		
Production	758,207,000	765,341,000
Sales	621,408,000	639,295,000
Sales value.....	$305,026,000	$285,984,000
Dyes—		
Production ..	151,878,000	168,595,000
Sales	144,847,000	176,791,000
Sales value..	$99,431,000	$113,308,000
Medicinals—		
Production ..	35,318,000	29,775,000
Sales	32,055,000	24,856,000
Sales value..	$59,721,000	$37,350,000
Flavors and perfume materials—		
Production ..	7,947,000	9,931,000
Sales	7,247,000	9,196,000
Sales value..	$9,846,000	$7,904,000
Coaltar resins—		
Production ..	283,844,000	334,201,000
Sales	241,533,000	255,721,000
Sales value..	$74,598,000	$66,620,000
All other[8]—		
Production ..	279,220,000	222,839,000
Sales	195,726,000	172,731,000
Sales value..	$61,430,000	$60,802,000
Noncoaltar chemicals[7,9]—		
Production	7,324,921,000	5,018,286,000
Sales	3,682,889,000	2,722,901,000
Sales value.....	$533,842,000	$377,749,000

[1] Does not include tar produced in coalgas retort plants. In 1942 this amounted to 21,692,000 gallons.
[2] Does not include benzene produced from petroleum.
[3] Reported to Bureau of Mines.
[4] Does not include toluene produced under ordnance control in petroleum refineries, but includes toluene production from petroleum not under such control.
[5] In thousands of pounds.
[6] Cyclic compounds.
[7] Differences between the quantities of production and sales are due primarily to consumption by producing companies.
[8] Includes color lakes, rubber chemicals, and miscellaneous coaltar products not shown separately: see table 5 for 1942 data.
[9] Noncyclic compounds.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

December Red Oil Allocations Increased—Offerings of Many Products Still Light—Trade Generally Quiet

A firm tone continued to prevail in the market for miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week although there was no broadening of activity so far as new business was concerned, the attitude of buyers in not a few cases apparently still being a waiting one pending further developments in the war situation and also in affairs at Washington. Offerings of many crude and refined oils and fats were still very light despite an increase recently in production in some lines resulting from augmented supplies of raw materials.

A development of interest was an official announcement of an increase in December allocations of certain products, notably saponified red oil of which approximately 1,000,000 pounds will be available for distribution to soapmakers while textile and leather processors as well as manufacturers of lubricants will receive allocations for December use of sperm and neatsfoot oils.

Arrivals of live hogs in Western centers continued heavy and hog prices had a downward trend at times. Reports concerning fishing operations on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were unfavorable owing mainly to adverse weather conditions. There was apparently no relaxations of the stringency of oilmeals noted in recent preceding weeks.

The WFA announced a proposed set-aside order, effective January 1, 1944, designed to bring about a better distribution of protein meal among livestock and poultry feeders and mixed feed manufacturers.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.4	191.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—A steady tone continued to prevail and general conditions remained much the same as noted in recent preceding weeks. Consumption in the paint industry is apparently liberal.

Corn.—Offerings continued light, much of the production at Western mills apparently still being applied on unfilled contracts. Market firm.

Cottonseed.—No increase in supplies and market quiet so far as actual transactions were concerned, though inquiries still numerous for salad and cooking oils.

Oiticica.—Production in the State of Piaul, Brazil, for the season ending April, 1944, according to a Department of Commerce report, is expected to be higher than for the past two years but will still be relatively small compared with the 1941 peak production.

Palm.—Fair inquiry for moderate quantities of Niger oil. Market steady at recently prevailing quotation.

Peanut.—Quiet and firm in absence of offerings of importance. Millings of farmers' stock peanuts during the 1942-43 season made an all-time record of 1,734,575,000 pounds, of which 366,640,000 pounds were crushed for peanut oil and meal. A total of 208,902,000 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts had been cleaned and shelled from the beginning of the 1943-44 season through October 31, compared with 155,352,000 pounds a year ago. Holdings of farmers' stock peanuts at mills and warehouses on October 31 totaled 598,760,000 pounds, compared with 475,829,000 pounds a year ago.

Shortening, Vegetable.—Inquiry is good. Offerings light. Market firm.

Soybean.—Inquiries noted but offerings continued light. Market firm.

Tung.—Allocated for military needs only with the exception of small quantities for essential civiliar uses.

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—Business in available vegetable oils was purely routine. Castor, prime cold pressed, quoted at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, plus drum cost. Chinawood quoted 38½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Mustardseed quoted nominally 14c. per pound, tankcars. Sesame, crude, quoted 15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean quoted 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Movement of vegetable oils is steady. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

The tone of flaxseed markets was generally firm last week although there was some irregularity in prices at times.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—The cash flaxseed situation is becoming a bit more complicated as the season advances. Currently the movement to market is very light and prospects of an increase in the near future are poor. Farmers are holding back until after the turn of the year because of income taxes, and arrive purchases during the past four or five days totaled only 2,000 to 5,000 bushels daily. Lack of railroad euipment keeps the main part of the interior elevator stock of seed intact. Flax is at ceiling prices and prices for oats, barley and rye keep creeping upward, which is a cue for the commission houses to advise shippers to ship these grains as freely as possible until the market for them is saturated, if that time will come at any period this crop year.

It is a little early to forecast but most of the crushers anticipate very limited tenders on December contracts. During the week a million more Canadian flaxseed was offered for sale to American crushers. Not all of that total has been booked as yet but probably will be before this week is out.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.01⅝	$3.00⅛
Monday	3.05	3.01	3.00⅛
Tuesday	3.05	3.01½	3.00⅛
Wednesday	3.05	3.02	3.01¼
Thursday	...	...	...
Friday	3.05	3.01	3.00

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	340,500	293,500	87,000	21,000
Since Sept. 1	14,578,100	10,504,500	1,169,000	246,000

Buenos Aires, Nov. 29.—No flaxseed offered. Rosario down to $1.81⅛ per bushel. No exports this week. Visible supply 15,748,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—The market here was quiet and firm in the absence of increased supplies.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Demand for linseed meal is broader but the output of all the mills has been contracted for and shipping instructions on contracts are piling up steadily. Most of the crushers are behind a month in caring for them. Fresh sales for shipment within 60 days are good and crushers are quite careful to keep within the limits of their probable output. Prices quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	13,380,000	11,460,000
Since Sept. 1	145,380,000	106,990,000

Linseed Oil

No material change occurred in the flaxseed situation last week and the market here for linseed oil remained steady. Business continued to be reported as quiet, activity apparently being confined principally to the forwarding of supplies to consumers and dealers on existing contracts. Backlogs are reported to have been materially reduced in recent week, but production was still apparently maintained at previous levels not only here but also at outside points. Offerings of cash seed were readily absorbed in Northwestern markets by crushers. A

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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The use of low-cost equipment and low-pressure steam in the Twitchell fat-splitting process, results in a definitely lower processing cost. The glycerine yield is high, both as to quantity and quality. But, the important point now is that while Kontakt DP Saponifier is subject to some restrictions, generally it is available and we can fill your immediate needs at once. Write or wire NOW.

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OPD—11-29-1943 51

report from Canada stated that 3,572,000 bushels of flaxseed have been shipped to the United States for the season to November 12, and that additional supplies will be available soon. A decline occurred in flaxseed prices at Rosario, Argentina.

Minneapolis, Nov. 26.—Linseed oil buyers pulled away from offerings for shipment after next April 1. Because of the larger total allowed to the civilian trade and liberal production facilities most of the buyers seem to think that they are going to be able to buy somewhat below current prices. Mills are running at top capacity and are making little progress in catching up with old business.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,740,000	5,700,000
Since Sept. 1	87,020,000	76,336,000

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—Linseed oil was more active. Deliveries against previous contracts good. Quoted 14.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.

Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued to prevail in the market here for refined cottonseed oil futures and the situation lacked new features of any kind. In the South quiet conditions continued to rule. Receipts of seed at the oil mills were said to be below expectations, and offerings of crude oil continued to be reported as light in all sections. The quantity of cotton ginned for the season to November 14 was 9,930,593 bales, against 10,076,552 bales in the same time last season and 8,808,273 bales two years ago. The trend of hog prices was downward at times as receipts continued heavy. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended November 24 averaged 227 pounds, against 226 pounds in the previous week.

Cake and Meal.—Conditions prevailing in primary markets underwent little change, offerings being limited and inquiries numerous.

Prices as follows:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.45
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12½c.

Atlanta, Nov. 22.—Oilseed products are steady in a quiet market. Ceiling prices prevail. Harvesting of cotton, peanuts and soybeans is reported complete. Cottonseed is reported held by farmers instead of being sold to ginners as is the custom. The possibility of farmers applying cottonseed as fertilizers, thus depriving the market of much needed oil and meal, is being combated by agricultural agencies.

Fatty Acids

Fatty acids of all descriptions continued to meet with a good inquiry. Contract deliveries steady. Quotations generally well maintained.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Fatty acids are firm with buyers still active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tanks; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Local supplies light and market firm though quiet. Primary offerings limited.

Menhaden.—With refined oil in light supply, the market was quiet and firm. Quotations maintained. Crude oil production in September reported as 922,718 gallons; total for nine months ended with September, 4,849,435 gallons, against 4,099,524 gallons in the same time last year.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—North Carolina fishing hampered by less favorable weather during the past week, but the catch was reported fair on two days. Crude and refined oil firm at ceiling prices.

Sardine.—Buying of refined oil limited to comparatively small quantities. Stocks light and market firm at previous quotations.

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—Poor weather and other factors have been responsible for a spasmodic sardine catch, although some slight improvement was said to be in progress during the last few days. California Sardine Products Institute reports as of November 13 that 253,628 tons of raw fish had been turned in to the processing plants as against 301,680 tons on November 12 a year ago. During the week ended November 13, only 77 tons of fish were turned in at San Francisco, 52 tons at southern California ports, and none at Monterey.

Fats and Greases

Grease. — Production reported to have expanded to some extent recently but not sufficiently to find reflection in freer offerings in the open market. Inquiry good and tone firm.

Lard. — Cash product remained in firm position, offerings generally being light, with the inquiry fairly active. Hog receipts continued heavy. Government announced recent purchase of approximately 42,500,000 pounds of refined lard.

Tallow. — Offerings remained light and far below normal in the open market, although production is reported to have increased recently following larger slaughtering. Prices held at ceiling.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Interest is fairly active in tallow and grease. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.6lc.; inedible tallow, prime, 8¾c. per pound.

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

Flax Institute To Meet December 7

—Continued from page 4

"New Developments in Manufacture of Linseed Oil and Linseed Meal," S. O. Sorenson, of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.

"International Flax Outlook for 1944," A. C. Dillman, N. S. Department of Agriculture. Discussion by John H. Gillen, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

"1944 National Crop Acreage Goals as Applied to Flax." Data presented by A. H. Post, Montana State College. Discussion by representatives of producing states.

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Solvents for Shellac

Continued from September 6 issue

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Epichlorhydrin
Ethanol
Ethers
Ethyl acetate
Ethyl alcohol
Ethyl benzoate
Ethyl ether (slightly soluble)
Ethyl lactate
Ethylbutanol
Etnylcellosolve
Ethylene ethylether
Ethylene oxide
Ethyleneglycol diethylether
Ethyleneglycol isoamylether
Ethyleneglycol isobutylether
Ethyleneglycol isopropylether
Ethyleneglycol methylether
Ethyleneglycol propylether
Furfural
Furfuryl alcohol
Fusel oil
Glycol ether acetate
Glycol ethylether acetate
Glycol monobutyl ether
Glycol monoethyl ether
Glycol monomethyl ether
Hexanol
Isopropanol
Isopropyl acetate (partly soluble)
Isopropyl alcohol
Lactic acid esters
Mesityl oxide
Methanol
Methyl acetate
Methyl carbitol (partly soluble)
Methylamyl alcohol (partly soluble)
Methylcellosolve
Methylcyclohexanol
Methylcyclohexanone
Methylethyl ketone
Monochlorhydrin
Morpholin
Nitrobenzene
Nitronaphthol
Octyl alcdhol
Pentasol
Phenylmethyl ketone
Propyl alcohol
Propylene oxide
Propyleneglycol
Propyleneglycol ethylether
Propyleneglycol isopropylether
Propyleneglycol methylether
Ricosol
Selenium oxychloride
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Trichloroethylene
Triethyleneglycol ethylether

Shoe Care

Continued from August 23 issue

Odorants for Shoe Dressings

Amyl acetate
Amylacetic ester
Isoamyl acetate
Nitrobenzene
Pear oil

Preservative Dressings for Shoes

Beeswax
Bone oil
Candellila wax
Carnauba wax
Castor oil
Ceresin
Cod oil
Copal, with aluminum oleate, turpentine, japan wax, and fibrous talc
Emulio
Fat liquor soap
Goldbond oil
Glyco neats
Harness oil
Japan wax
Linseed oil, wax, gasoline, and oil of turpentine
Mineral oil
Montan wax in turpentine
Neatsfoot oil
Ozokerite
Paraffin in mineral oil
Petroleum and castor oil or bone oil
Stearic acid
Tallow
Train oil
Waxes
Wax mixtures
Wax emulsions, containing phosphate, citrates, borates, acetates, aldehydes, metal chlorides, glycerin

Solvents Used in Manufacture of Shoe Polishes

Acetone
Benzene
Benzin
Camphor oil
Carbon tetrachloride
Dekalin
Dipentene
Ethyl alcohol
Hexalin
Hydroterpine
Light petroleum oils
Methanol
Methylhexalin
Nitrobenzene
Pine oil
Sangajol
Terapin
Tetrahydronaphthalene
Tetralin
Trichloroethylene
Turpentine
Turpentine residues
Turpentine substitutes
Turpentine with kerosene
Vinegar
Wood turpentine
White spirit

Silver Recovery

Continued from August 23 issue

Reagents for Recovering Silver from Photographic Emulsions

Alums
Aluminum hydroxide
Aluminum salts
Aluminum sulphate
Ammonium hydroxide
Casein
Cerium salts
Copper salts
Copper sulphate
Chromic acid
Ferric chloride
Ferric hydroxide
Ferric salts
Glues
Hydrochloric acid
Iodides
Iodine
Picric acid
Resin soaps
Sodium carbonate
Tannic acid

Reagents in Various Processes of Recovering Silver

Aluminum
Brine
Carbon
Carbon dioxide
Chlorine
Chloridizing votalization
Cyanide process
Hydrochloric acid
Lead
Manganese oxide
Mercury
Mercury and zinc
Potassium bichromate
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium nitrate
Sodium sulphide
Sodium sulphite
Sulphur dioxide
Sulphuric acid
Zinc and lead ore

Soap

Dispersing Agents for Emulsifying Soap

Continued from September 6 issue

Fijiolene
Foaming agent NC
Gamma-4-N-octylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gamma-4-secondary-butylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gardinol
Glue
Glycerin esters
Glycerol betaacetylether
Glyceryl monolinoleate
Glyceryl monomyristate
Glyceryl monoricinoleate
Glyceryl monostearate
Glyceryl oleate
Glyceryl stearate
Glycol esters
Glycol mono-oleate
Glycol stearate
Glycolglyceryl laurate
Glycolglyceryl stearate
Glycolic acid
Glycolic acid salts and their derivatives
Glycon
Glycopon
Glycosterin
Glutoline
Guaiac saponin
Hemicellulose
Heptadecylbisbeta-gammadihydroxypropylamine
Heptyl alcohol
Hexadecylguanidin hydrochloride
Higher fatty amines and their derivatives
Hydrathtal
Hydrocol
Hydrophtal
Hydroxystearic diglyceride
Immersol
Igepon T
Intramine
Invadene
Invadin
Iron arabate
Isomerpin
Isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonic acid
Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonic acid
Kali penetrators
Kaolin
Kapinol
Kelgin
Lanette wax
Lanoclarin
Laurylnaphthionic acid
Lead-titanium tungstate-resinate
Lecithin
Lentil starch
Linoleate-tungstates
Lohrinol
Lypohydrol acid
Magnesium arabate
Magnesium oleate
Magnesium valerate
Manucol
Merpentine
Mesitylenedisulphonic acid
Mesitylenesulphonic acid
Meta-aminodimethylanilin
Methyl acetylricinoleate
Methyl ester of acetylated polymerized ricinoleic acid
Methyl ester of polymerized ricinoleic acid
Methyl oleicsulphonate

To be continued

Foreign Trademarks Must Be Reported

—Continued from page 3

written and whether or not recorded in the United States Patent or Copyright Office, in or to any trademark, commercial print or label if obtained from a designated foreign national or anyone on his behalf on or before January 1, 1939, or, regardless of when obtained, if on or after January 1, 1939, money or other consideration has become payable or has been paid to a designated foreign national or anyone on his behalf with respect to such interest.

No reports need be made as to trademarks, commercial prints or labels in which the interest of the reporter was obtained before January 1, 1939, if, on or after that date, no money or other consideration was or has become owing or paid to a designated foreign national or anyone on his behalf.

Further provisions of the order require the filing of all agreements to which a designated foreign national is a party, with respect to or affecting any interest in any trademark, commercial print or label as to which a report is necessary.

A second order, also announced, No. 28 requires the reporting of royalties due and payable to the Alien Property Custodian with respect to interests already vested by the Custodian in trademarks, commercial prints and labels and agreements relating thereto.

—O-P-D—

Coffey Quits OPA

Edward L. Coffey resigned November 18 as chief attorney of the New York district Office of Price Administration. He will join the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, this city.

—O-P-D—

Fats, Oils Allocation For December Issued

—Continued from page 7

The FDA explained the difference between saponified and distilled red oil. The essential differences are that saponified red oil is undistilled, and generally darker in color than the distilled grades. It also has a slightly lower acid value because of the presence of small quantities of unsplit fat.

The essentiality percentage classifications for red oil uses follows:—

Red Oil

	Percent—Saponified	Percent—Distilled
Soaps—		
Liquid and industrial	...	Denied
Dry cleaning—laundry	*100	*50
Household	Rev. work	Denied
* Dry cleaning.		
Textile Processing Agents—		
Animal fibers (wool, silk, human hair, alpaca, goat hair, camel hair (specify which)—		
Scouring (raw fibers)	100	...
Spinning	100	100
Dyeing, finishing	100	50
Fulling and scouring (piece goods)	100	100
Vegetable Fibers (cotton, linen, sisal, hemp, jute, rami) (specify which)—		
Boil off	50	...
Warping (sizing)	...	...
Dyeing, finishing	...	...
Sanforizing and preshrinking	...	75
Artificial Fibers (acetate, rayon and nylon) (specify which)—		
Spin bath—lubricants	100	100
Delustrants	...	50
Yarn sizing	100	100
Dyeing, finishing	100	50
Water repellants	100	100
Lubricating and Metal Working—		
Cutting and grinding (straight)	50	...
Cutting and grinding pastes (H_2O sol)	100	50
Cutting and grinding oil	100	50
Metal cleaning and rust inhibitor	100	Review
Stamping and drawing compounds	100	...
Lubricants	100	50
Rubber—		
Polymerization emulsifiers	...	100
Rubber compounding	100	100
Softener for reclaimed rubber	100	Review
Rubber dispersing agents	100	100
Manufacture of accelerators and activators	100	100
Duplicating Supplies—		
Stencils, carbon paper, others	75	75
Leather processing	100	50
Cosmetics, shampoos	...	Denied
Disinfectants	...	Denied
Insecticides	...	100
Medicinals, pharmaceuticals	Review	Review
Flotation Reagents—		
Tungsten, lithium, kyanite, magnesite, fluorspar	...	100

Allocations of wool fat are based on the same principle as those of red oil, with the various uses classified according to essentiality. The supply situation, however, also permits slightly more liberal allocations for December in some uses than those indicated in the percentage classifications below. The exact quantities to be allocated above these percentages were not announced.

The essentiality percentage classifications for wool fat uses follow:—

Wool Fat

	Percent—Degras	Percent—Neutral
Rust preventive	50	50
Steam cylinder oils	25	...
Miscellaneous lubricants	25	...
Greases	25	...
Rock drill oils—cement mill lubricant	25	...
Press oil	25	...
Metal drawing, metal cutting and rolling	100 steel shell only 25 on others	
Brass mould lubricants (iron moulds only)	100	...
Ointments	...	75
Industrial protective creams	...	25
Printing inks	...	...
Carbon paper	...	...
Belt dressing	25	...
Hectograph carbon	...	Review
Adhesives—surgical	...	100
Distribution to cosmetic mfrs.	...	...
Small order deliveries	50	50

Allocations of sperm oil, rapeseed and mustardseed oils, neatsfoot, tung and oiticica oils for December use also were announced. There are only five changes (compared with the November allocations) in the quantities allowed for the various uses. Textile processors leather processors and manufacturers of miscellaneous lubricants will get 100 percent of their requirements of sperm oil for December. Sperm oil was denied for these uses in November.

Textile processors and manufacturers of miscellaneous lubricants will get 100 percent of their December requirements of neatsfoot oil. Neatsfoot oil similarily was denied for these uses in November.

The December allocations of this group of oils, based on current requirements, follows:—

Sperm Oil

	Percent
Cutting and grinding oils	*100
Duplicating stencils	100
Extreme pressure lubricants	100
Motor and engine oil additives	†100
Quenching oil	100
Textile processing	100
Leather processing	100
Miscellaneous lubricants	100

Rapeseed, Mustardseed Oils

Rubber factice	‡100
Marine engine lubricants	100
All other uses	Denied

* Subject to limitations on sperm oil content of base.
† For heavy duty only.
‡ For essential civilian.

Neatsfoot Oil

Leather preservatives	100
Leather tanning oils and compounds	100
Textile machinery lubricants	100
Miscellaneous lubricants	100
Textile processing agents	100
Carbon paper	100
Hydraulic fluid	100

Tung Oil

Tung oil was allocated for military purposes only, with the exception of restricted quantities for civilian food container coatings and closures and insulation finishes.

Oiticica Oil

Allocated under the same policy as Tung Oil:—

	Percent
Other military uses	Review
Wrinkle finish	...

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 52

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies below normal in the absence of any increase of consequence in production. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Lard.—Demand good for all grades and output continued to move steadily into consuming channels. Market firm.

Neatsfoot.—No change in situation from supply viewpoint, stocks on spot remaining light and inadequate for the requirements of consumers.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Trade is better in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

A firm tone continued to prevail, but aside from this the situation here lacked features of interest. There was no broadening of trade. Inquiries were numerous but transactions were limited by the size of supplies, holdings of all descriptions being light and far below the requirements of consumers and dealers.

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A quick glance at this table of the principa Monsanto Plasticizers will give you a preliminary check. A letter will bring you the help of a Monsanto technical service representative in making a final decision. Write: MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

	Mol. Wt.	Color and Form	Boiling Point	Cryst. or Melt. Point	Sp. G.	Lbs. per Gal.	Refrac. Index	Evap. Rate Gms./sq.cm/hr/ 100°C	Solubility in Water	Retentivity in N/C	Retentivity in Ac/C	Light Fastness in N/C	Light Fastness in Ac/C	USES
Tricresyl Phosphate	368	Colorless liquid	295°C/13 mm	Non-cryst., solid at −35°C	1.165/20°C	9.7	1.556/20°C	0.00000708	Less than 0.002% at 85°C	100 plus	0	Poor	—	Excellent compatibility with most resins and plastics except cellulose acetate; imparts excellent flexibility with a minimum decrease in tensile strength; excellent fire retarding properties.
Triphenyl Phosphate	326	White flakes	245°C/11 mm	48.5°C	1.268/60°C	10.5	———	0.00000028	0.001% at 34°C 0.002% at 54°C	100	80	Poor	Fair	Standard fire retarding plasticizer especially for cellulose acetate; gives clear tough compositions of good flexibility without tackiness.
Santicizer 8	199	Light amber liquid	———	———	1.188/25°C	9.9	———	0.0002659	0.13% at 23°C 0.213% at 48°C	100	90	Poor	Good	Excellent plasticizer for cellulose acetate, giving brilliance and polish; valuable plasticizer for coating designed to withstand petroleum products; increases flexibility of shellac and protein plastics.
Santicizer 9	171	White granules	———	105°C	1.313/25°C	10.9	———	0.000053 at 65°C	1% at 34°C	25–30	25–30	Poor	—	Imparts gloss; gives smooth working and uniform curing of molded phenolic and urea resins; blends readily with most synthetic resins; does not impart softening action of liquid plasticizers.
Santicizer B-16	336	Colorless liquid	219°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.097/25°C	9.15	1.490/25°C	0.0000881	0.0012% at 30°C	100	20–30	Excellent	Excellent	With nitrocellulose, gives clear, brilliant films that are flexible, tough, moisture resistant and have good weathering qualities; solvent for and imparts plasticity to most synthetic resins. Non-toxic.
Santicizer E-15	280	Colorless liquid	190°C/5 mm	20°C	1.180/25°C	9.84	1.498/25°C	0.0001106	0.0175% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	With both acetyl and nitrocellulose, it gives clear, tough flexible films that have much increased resistance to moisture penetration. Non-toxic.
Santicizer M-17	266	Colorless liquid	189°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.220/25°C	10.2	1.504/25°C	0.000221	0.09% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Imparts high degree of permanent plasticity; excellent gasoline resistance. Non-toxic.
Dibutyl Phthalate	278	Colorless liquid	206°C/20 mm	−35°C	1.047/20°C	8.75	1.490/25°C	0.000221	0.001% at 30°C	100	Less than 20	Excellent	—	A standard lacquer plasticizer giving high degree of plasticity; excellent light stability and good weathering qualities.
Diethyl Phthalate	222	Colorless liquid	295°C	−0.3°C	1.123/20°C	9.35	1.503/20°C	0.000617	0.058% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Generally used in mixture with Dimethyl Phthalate as a plasticizer for cellulose acetate.
Dimethyl Phthalate	194	Colorless liquid	282°C	0°C	1.196/15.6°C	10.0	1.515/20°C	0.001925	0.4% at 32°C 0.6% at 63°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent	Standard cellulose acetate plasticizer generally used in mixtures with diethyl phthalate or other plasticizers.
Diphenyl Phthalate	318	White powder	———	69°C	1.28/25°C	10.68	1.572/74°C	———	Insol.	65	20	Poor	—	Compatible with nitrocellulose and with the sulfonamide, phenolic, polystyrene and vinyl types of resins; gives increased water resistance to all compositions in which it is used.

Tricresyl Phosphate and Triphenyl Phosphate have excellent Fire Retardation.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Pharmaceutical and Fine Technical Markets Continue Steady —Overall Demand Active—Quicksilver Easy

The overall demand for pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals continued active during the week, maintaining a firm tone in the market. However, the good call for material is dampened somewhat by the two major problems of most manufacturers and suppliers—manpower and crude material shortages. In some instances the former is proving the more difficult of the two.

Among the trends of specific products, a heavy demand is reported to be holding the U.S.P. grades of lactic acid in short supply. Quicksilver remains easy as supplies overbalance demand. Cinchophen and neocinchophen continue to enjoy repeat orders from Latin American consumers, although domestic inquiry has for a long time been routine in nature, preference for more modern agents having displaced them to a large degree. The availability of argols has not as yet shown any of the expansion anticipated in certain quarters and tartar products are therefore still on the tight side of the ledger.

West coast production of fishliver vitamin oils is reported to be improving, although demand is still running abreast or slightly ahead of output. The glycerin market is said to be in a healthier position than in some time past, what with demand running very good, domestic production recording a gradual increase, and the backlog of stocks holding their excellent size. The December allocations of glycerin allow a further expansion of the use of glycerin in consumer products, and particularly favor small users of the material. Totaquine supplies remain below normal and inadequate for the needs of consumers.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	238.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—No slowing down of demand from local and other consumers, many of whom are apparently carrying comparatively light supplies. Market remained in a firm position, with quotations held at previous levels.

Acid, Benzoic.—A steady inquiry continued to be noted, the movement to local and other consumers apparently being well up to that of recent preceding weeks. Quotations maintained and market tone regarded as firm.

Acid, Citric.—Buying interest continued active, although short stocks have placed a limit upon the extent of trading. Shipments for government and lend-lease requirements are absorbing the major part of output and preventing much replenishment of supplies for civilian use.

Acid, Lactic.—Demand for the U.S.P. grades of this acid was reported active enough to hold the available supply to a relatively low state. The rapid movement from producing sources has made it difficult to improve the supply situation and the market has shown no disposition to relax from its former tight position.

Acid, Salicylic.—A firm tone continued to prevail and general conditions remained about as noted in the previous week. While conditions are not quite so tight as recently, and the needs of consumers are being met, supplies are still below normal for this period.

Acid Tartaric.—Although it is understood that arrangements are in progress to increase the flow of basic material, the supply of argols at present is not of a character to permit an expansion in production of the refined product. The market maintained its firm tendency under limited offerings.

Bismuth Chemicals. — Shipments against WPB allocations responsible for the week's movement. Requests for certain special preparations and individual prescriptions have been granted in full, while for pharmaceutical manufacturing, 80 percent of 1942 was granted for the month, adjustments being made for inventories.

Bromides.—Production was maintained at a level sufficient to cover the essential requirements of the consuming trades. The buying movement was confined to actual requirements with small lot transactions predominating. Production has experienced difficulties at intervals through crude material shortages and manpower obstacles.

Butyl Acetate.—Since there was practically no change in the price of the grain used as raw material, it was announced late in the week that the price of butyl acetate produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois would be the same for December deliveries as has been in effect during November. During the past month the price has been 16.55c. per pound in tankcars. Drum differentials also continue as before.

Butyl Alcohol.—As in butyl acetate, the price of normal butyl alcohol produced by fermentation in Indiana and Illinois for delivery in December will continue as in November. The price during the past month has been 16.80c. per pound in tankcars. Drum differentials will also continue as before.

Castor Oil.—The movement into consuming channels continued steady and producers were well employed with the forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts. While new business was in somewhat smaller volume than recently, the position of the market apparently remained very steady.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Castor oil business has been quiet, but prevailing market tone is strong. Some outlook for relaxation of controlled supply has been causing optimism. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pounds; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Carotene.—Concentrates of the nature commonly used in foodstuffs are in the largest part still being taken by lend-lease and other FDA purchasings, and in all probability will not be generally available until after the war. The crystalline form, particularly adapted to standardization and research, and of special pharmaceutical or nutritional interest is available at $2.85 per gram and up, according to quantity.

Cinchophen.—Export demand declared to be actively maintained. Domestic inquiry of routine nature. Quotations unchanged.

Corn Syrup.—Reported that demand is balancing production. Market tone firm.

Cream of Tartar.—Production could be increased if sufficient crude material could be secured. Meanwhile, the supply situation has remained relatively low in the face of a good consuming demand. Under such circumstances, the market price structure has remained firm without change in quotations.

Fishliver Oils.—The market remained in the same firm position it has occupied for some time past as the situation in the matter of supplies of raw material lacked any change for the better in the absence of improvement in fishing results, supplies of livers still being inadequate for the needs of consumers which seem to be as great as ever, with the tendency apparently in the direction of

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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further expansion. Production of vitamin A livers during the first nine months of 1943 is reported to have totaled 8,820,272 pounds, according to the Department of Interior. Production of vitamin A oils during the same period is reported to have totaled 62,160,307 million units; and stocks of vitamin A oils on September 30 totaled 60,730,127 million units. The government announced the recent purchase of 1,500,282 units of shark liver oil on the basis of 30 cents per thousand units of vitamin A.

Los Angeles, Nov. 23.—Production of fish liver oils is improving, along with a more prevalent supply of livers, although prices remain firm and demand is running either abreast or ahead of manufacture. Prices at ceiling.

Formaldehyde.—Use in war industries show no signs of tapering off and the requirements of consumers in essential civilian fields continue steady, the combined movement being sufficient to give the situation the same steady appearance it has presented for a considerable period.

Glycerin.—Supply position shows further slight improvement. Demand continues very good. Overall, the condition of the market is termed healthy, with production being maintained and stocks high. Prices are firm. The War Food Administration in the December allocations of glycerin, divided users into two groups. The first consists of manufacturers of military and essential civilian products, who will received 100 percent of their December needs; and the second group consists of manufacturers of less essential products, who will get 100 percent of the average monthly amount of glycerin used in 1940.

Another change in the December allocation is that all applicants, regardless of the amount used in 1940, will get up to 1,150 pounds of glycerin. This provision was inserted to aid small users who heretofore were limited to fixed percentages consumed during 1940, which percentages were often much less than 1,150 pounds.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The glycerin market received well the news that additional quantities of material would be made available in December. Tone of the market generally continues firm, with control tightly maintained. Ruling prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Mercurials.—No large business has been consummated within the past two weeks, and none is expected until the quicksilver market clears. Inquiries are reported as being put and subsequently withdrawn. Some contractors even anticipate possible cancellations of previous commitments.

Milk Powder.—The WFA announced the recent purchase of 700,017 pounds of dried skim milk, roller process, at 12½c. per pound, and 133,400 pounds, spray process, at 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Neocinchophen.—Good demand for material from Latin American consumers continues. Domestic call termed routine. Quotations unchanged.

Pentaerythritol. — The inquiry continued good and sufficient to absorb production, although the situation in the glycerin market has latterly undergone improvement from the supply standpoint. Quotations were stationary and the tone of the market was apparently firm.

Phenol.—Continues in the slightly easier supply position in effect for some time. No change in immediate future was anticipated. Quotations remain unchanged.

Phenylmercury Compounds. — Continue to be actively shipped for use by the armed services. Market tone firm.

Platinum.—In anticipation of increased requirements and decreased production of platinum in 1944, the War Production Board has amended conservation order M-162 to provide that scrap of the metal may not be held in excess of the amount produced in thirty days, and also that no inventories in excess of final product deliveries during a sixty day period may be held. Monthly reports are required of large users who are not refiners or dealers. The order is aimed to avoid more stringent restrictions.

Quicksilver.—The trade continues to mark time, with production running beyond a demand which has shown a sharp decrease in recent weeks. The opinion was expressed that the market would probably be rather weak until the turn of the year. Some nibbling at the spot price was reported, with quotations from $192 to $194 per flask mentioned. Some concern was also revealed as to if and when Canadian and Mexican metal will be shipped to this country. The largest Canadian supplier was said to have committed his entire 1944 production to Britain.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Quicksilver is unchanged and while some recent sales have been made at prices not at all unattractive to sellers, nevertheless the undertone is not too good and there is a seeming lack of confidence in the situation, expressed alike by producers and consumers.

Salol.—Quotations were unaltered and the tone of the market appeared to be firm. There was a steady inquiry from local and other consumers.

Totaquine. — No relaxation was noticeable of the firm tone that has featured the situation for some time past as supplies are still far below normal and inadequate for the needs of consumers. Quotations were held at the ceiling.

—O-P-D—

Paramount Cosmetics, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of change of capital, from $10,000 to $50,000.

Medical Corps Lieut. Colonels Nominated

OPD Washington Bureau

Nominations of six lieutenant-colonels of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army of the United States to be full colonels with temporary rank were sent to the senate for confirmation by President Roosevelt October 26. They were:—Harvey Robinson Livesay, Raymond Osborne Dart, John Frank Lieberman, Brooks Collins Grant, William Bell Foster and Chauncey Elmo Dovell.

President Roosevelt also nominated Lieutenant Colonel George Jacob Rife to be colonel in the Veterinary Corps and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Grimsley Hester to be a colonel in the Pharmacy Corps, Regular Army of the United States.

—O-P-D—

Coghlan Joins McK & R.

Reginald V. Coghlan, formerly assistant general sales manager of the Beacon Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia, has been named assistant to L. M. Van Riper, vice-president and advertising director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Previously Mr. Coghlan served for seventeen years with the sales promotion department of the Gulf Oil Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Suppliers Not Required To File Form 825

OPD Washington Bureau

Suppliers who are required to keep inventory records under limitation order L-63 no longer need file form WPB-825, formerly PD-336, the War Production Board has announced. Amendment of L-63 also provides that suppliers must keep records of total net monthly sales from stock and total inventory of supplies at the end of each month, but need not keep a separate record of each type of supplies.

Another change made by the revision clarified the meaning of the fourth exemption from the order by substituting the phrase "replacement parts specially designed to fit only one model and brand of machinery or equipment and adaptable to no other use" for the phrase "functional replacement parts for machinery and equipment."

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FDA to Hold Officers For Company Acts

—Continued from page 7

ruled the district court on the basis of this section.

Justice Frankfurter said, however, that the guaranty clause cannot be read in isolation. He recalled that the two Congressional committees in their reports on the 1938 act said that its intent was to set up effective provisions against abuses of consumer welfare and that it must strengthen and extend the law's protection.

The justice recognized that it would be "too treacherous to define or even to indicate by way of illustration the class of employees which stands" in a responsible relationship to the corporation, and that it would be "mischievous futility" to attempt a formula embracing the variety of conduct contributing to furtherance of a forbidden act. He concluded that in such matters "the good sense of prosecutors, the wise guidance of trial judges, and the ultimate judgment or juries must be trusted."
thero

—O-P-D—

Vitamin Manufacturers Protest OPA Rollback

—Continued from page 7

Brownlee, deputy administrator in charge of prices, was called before the Boren committee of the house investigating brand-names, for a conference on the matter. The meeting was held behind closed doors and details were not disclosed but it was understood that Mr. Brownlee intended to go through with the regulation and was seeking clearance of certain of its features with the Bureau of the Budget.

As of November 24, however, the bureau had not given its approval to questionnaire phases of the order nor was there any indication of the attitude it might take. Should the bureau see fit to approve the questionnaire and the regulation is issued by OPA, the probabilities are that the issue will eventually be fought out in the courts. It is understood that Basil O'Connor, well-known New York attorney is representing the industry in the fight.

—O-P-D—

Ethyl Alcohol Allocation Eased

—Continued from page 3

the production of industrial alcohol in December, the War Production Board announced, after consultation with the War Food Administration.

WPB's Chemical Division, with concurrence of WFA, has instructed a number of processors that they may use in December up to 45 percent corn or grain sorghums, or mixtures, for the production of alcohol. Use of corn and grain sorghums for this purpose has been prohibited since August at the request of WFA. Wheat has been used almost entirely in the interim.

Limits on the use of corn and grain sorghums in December have been set by transportation difficulties and by the knowledge of the Alcohol Section of WPB of the operation of each processor, especially in the production of protein feed.

Increased production of industrial alcohol is expected from the limited supplies of corn now available, which will go to less than half of the nation's industrial alcohol processors. While both industrial alcohol and protein animal feed can be produced from wheat, the output of either is less than can be made from corn and grain sorghums.

—O-P-D—

Drug Export Forms Are Simplified

—Continued from page 3

coming within the listing of the separate War Production Board drug orders. The above arrangements modifies the requirement as described in Comprehensive Export Schedule Number 12, page 116, paragraph D.

For those drugs and chemicals under allocation and for which exporters are not required to file PD-600, but where deliveries are controlled by suppliers' shipping schedules on PD-600 (WPB Form 2947), only the filing of a use certificate with the supplier will be required for each export, in compliance with War Production Board regulations. This use certificate should include all the information necessary to identify it as an approved export. Use certificates will be filed following issuance of the export license for a commodity requiring the use certificate, and should accompany the exporter's order to the supplier.

—O-P-D—

Glycerin Allocations For December Released

—Continued from page 5

fluids; industrial pressure sensitive tape; leather processing; litharge—glycerine cement; lubricants; masking compounds for military aircraft; metal-drawing compounds; packing compounds; printing rollers and supplies; recoil solutions; research and control laboratory use; resins controlled by WPB orders M-139 and M-246; resins not controlled by WPB orders allowed for same end uses as are allowed by Protective Coating Division under M-139 and M-246; rubber processing; sensitized paper; shoe adhesives; soldering flux; textile dye manufacture; textile oils; triacetin; and welding electrodes.

Manufacturers of these products will get 100 percent of their requirements, based on the average monthly use in 1940:—

Adhesives; beverages, flavors, candy, and gum; cellophane and caps and bands; cork products (other than mechanical gaskets, food closures, and crown liners); cosmetics, toilet preparations, dentrifices, and shaving preparations; crown liners; embalming fluids; glassine and greaseproof vegetable parchment paper; paper (other than sensitized, and glassine and greaseproof); protective coatings (alkyd resins, ester gums, varnishes, etc.); synthetic detergents; and textile printing, dyeing and finishing.

—O-P-D—

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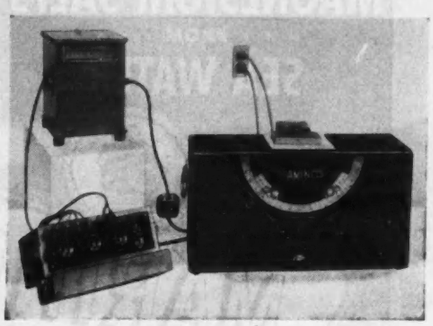

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Penicillin Production Allotments Established

—Continued from page 3

to the scientific staffs of drug companies for their own research.

Though production of the drug is steadily increasing, at present none of the agencies, including the military, receives as much as it needs. Its distribution among military and naval personnel is determined by the Army, Navy, and the U. S. Public Health Service. Distribution of the part allocated to civilians is for clinical research and its assignment is determined by a committee headed by Dr. Chester S. Keefer, Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston.

Since the amount of penicillin requested by civilians greatly exceeds the available supply, it has been determined by the Office of Scientific Research and Development that civilian requests must be made through their doctors who should communicate with Dr. Keefer by telephone, telegram or personal letter giving complete details of the case so that he may have an adequate basis for his decision.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Discoverer Gets A.P.M.A. Award

—Continued from page 3

tional Research Council, on "Research Physician in War Medicine"; Dr. O. H. Perry Pepper, professor of medicine at Pennsylvania University School of Medicine, on "Medicine in War and After"; Dr. Charles Thom, formerly principal mycologist, United States Bureau of Plant Industry and author of "The Penicillia," on "Mold Research in War Medicine"; and Dr. George A. Harrup, Director of Squibb Institute for Medical Research, on "Pharmaceutical Development of War Medicine."

At the special war session of the meeting the program will include addresses by Lt. Col. Howard F. Currie, commanding officer, Army Medical Purchasing Office, on "Army Medical Purchasing Office"; Lt.-Col. Ralph R. Patch, chief of Production and Facilities Branch of Procurement Division, Office of Surgeon-General, United States Army, on "War Manpower"; Major E. P. Platt, chief of Contract Terminations and Surplus Property Section, Army Medical Purchasing Office, on "Surplus Government Drug Stocks"; Hon. Wendell Berge, Assistant United States Attorney-General, on "Significance of Antitrust Law in Postwar Period"; Dr. Thomas A. McGoldrick, president of the New York State Medical Society, on "Problem of Essential Medical Care"; A. C. Nielsen, president of A. C. Nielsen Company, on "War Impact on Drug Distribution"; Charles Wesley Dunn, of the New York Bar, on "Postwar Observations."

—O-P-D—

Jr. Chemical Engineers To Hold Banquet

The fourth biennial banquet of the Junior Chemical Engineers of New York will be held December 9 at the McGraw-Hill building, 330 West Forty-second street, this city. The guest speaker will be G. G. Brown, of the department of chemical engineering of the University of Michigan and president-elect of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, who will speak on some of his experiences in the chemical patent and petroleum field.

S. D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering* and former president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will act as toastmaster, while Stephen L. Tyler, executive secretary of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will discuss briefly the chemical manpower situation as it now exists.

These banquets, held biennially in conjunction with the Exposition of Chemical Industries, are designed primarily to bring together young chemical engineers of industry with students of chemical engineering who might attend the exposition. Students are especially urged to attend this banquet, and under-graduate students will be given a special reduction from the regular price of $2 per plate. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m., to be followed immediately by the guest speaker.

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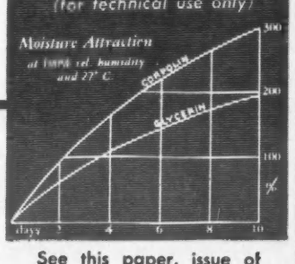

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50

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Freight Rate Report Submitted to Congress

The transportation board of investigation and research, composed of Robert E. Webb of Kentucky and C. E. Childe of Nebraska, November 24 submitted a report to Congress on its study of rate-making and rate-publishing procedures of railroad, motor and water carriers. The report covers an investigation of the organization, membership, and procedures of the associations, bureaus and committees set up by carriers for the joint consideration of proposals involving changes in classifications, rates, rules, and regulations applicable on freight traffic.

—O-P-D—

Darlington With Litter Co.

Irwin T. (Taite) Darlington, among others, for many years with E. I. du-Pont deNemours & Co., Inc., Parlin, N. J.; Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, Kearny, N. J., and the Stanley Chemical Company, East Berlin, Conn., has become associated with the D. H. Litter Company, manufacturers sales agent specializing in oils, driers, resins, naphthas, and pigments, this city, and will make his headquarters in Philadelphia.

—O-P-D—

Standard Brands Advances Three in Purchasing Dept.

Standard Brands, Inc., this city, announced the promotion of three employees of its home office purchasing department. T. R. Baxter, formerly purchasing agent, has been appointed manager of packaging and package development; Edward Shultz, assistant purchasing agent, has been advanced to replace Mr. Baxter as purchasing agent, and George Gose, associate buyer, has been promoted to assistant purchasing agent.

Corporation Earnings

Standard Oil Company (Ohio)

9 months, Sept. 30....	3,525,530	4,294,629
Per share.....	4.07	5.08

Sterling Drug, Inc.

9 months, Sept. 30....	5,654,593	5,077,087
Per share.....	3.23	2.90

Tide Water Associated Oil

9 months, Sept. 30....	8,923,304	7,466,445
Per share.....	1.13	.90

Vulcan Detinning Company

3 months, Sept. 30....	115,009	122,434
Per share.....	2.86	3.09

United Drug, Inc.

3 months, Sept. 30....	638,966	617,489
Per share.....	.46	.44

* Surplus available for common stock after preferred dividend requirements.
† On preferred stock.
‡ Not available.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift

12 months, Aug. 31....	3,111,917	2,257,456
Per share.....	3.33	1.87

* Profit before federal taxes.
† On preferred shares.

Plastics Group Hears Simonds

The Plastics Institute Alumni Association at a recent meeting in the Pennsylvania Hotel, this city, heard J. Earl Simonds, consultant, discuss the post-war potentialities of plastics. Mr. Simonds expressed his opinion that as a result of increased facilities for producing raw materials we might expect a lowering of prices of many raw materials. He anticipated that the post-war would see many new plastic materials and new uses and developments for plastics.

—O-P-D—

Sterling Drug Names Nickel to Cummer Post

Cummer Company division of the Sterling Drug Inc., this city, has named O. J. Nickel manager of sales, and Michael J. Cullenane, advertising manager.

—O-P-D—

Buy More Bonds

Aconitine, Amorphous
Aconitine, Crystals U.S.P. X
Allantoin, Penick
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Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin, Penick
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Asparagin
Atropine Alkaloid, U.S.P., Penick
Atropine Sulphate, U.S.P., Penick

Berberine Acid Sulphate
Berberine Hydrochloride, Penick
Berberine Sulphate, Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate

Chrysarobin, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine Salicylate, Penick
Digitalin (so-called German) N.N.R.
Digitonin, Penick

Elaterium, Penick
Emetine Alkaloid, Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate, U.S.P., (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid, Penick
Eserine Salicylate, U.S.P., Penick
Eserine Sulphate, U.S.P. VIII, Penick

Helenin, Penick
Histidine, Penick
Histidine monohydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid, Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Sulphate, Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid, U.S.P. IX, Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate, Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride, Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P. X, Penick
Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Penick

Jalap Resin, N.F., Penick

Lobeline Sulphate, Penick

Ouabain (Strophanthin-G), U.S.P., Penick

Physostigmine, Penick
Picrotoxin, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Alkaloid, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate, Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate, Penick
Podophyllin, N.F., Penick
Quinine
Quassin, Penick

Sanguinarine, Penick
Sanguinarine Nitrate, Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate, Penick
Santonin, Penick
Saponin Depurated, Penick
Scammony Resin, N.F., Penick
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Sparteine, Penick
Sparteine Sulphate, N.F., Penick
Stilbestrol, Penick
Strophanthin-G (See Ouabain)
Strophanthin-K, U.S.P. XI, Penick
Strychnine

Totaquine, U.S.P., Penick

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Yohimbine Hydrochloride, Penick

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Trading Slow—Price Changes Narrow—Spanish Saffron Advanced Sharply—Mexican Saffron Also Higher

Consuming inquiry for botanicals slackened appreciably during the week. Buyers were operating in a restricted manner and were more inclined to watch replacement developments in local and foreign primary markets. However, the structure of the spot market remained firm and quotations were generally well held. Stocks of most botanicals have been steadily decreasing in the local market and the prospects of getting replacements of either domestic or imported materials have not shown any improvement of late. Further reductions in the supply of Spanish saffron flowers raised prices rather sharply. Mexican saffron also was higher. Increased demand for Oregon balsam fir advanced quotations. Horehound herb also was stronger. Fish berries and Greek laurel leaves were easier. Spot stocks of dwarf Essex rapeseed received more attention and were slightly higher. Prices of sunflower seed were advanced sharply under limited offerings and an active inquiry. Liberal replacements of celery seed weakened this market, closing lower. Morocco caraway seed also developed a weaker tone. Increased offerings of No. 2 and No. 3 Jamaica ginger were available at lower prices while No. 1 was unchanged. Hempseed was easier.

Mustard seed production this year was below 1942, but the average was higher. Production of seed this year was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 35,380,000 pounds, and is 20 percent smaller than the 1942 crop of 44,500,000 pounds, but was more than twice the ten-year (1932-1941) average of 17,426,000 pounds. The crop, this year is the third largest on record and exceeds that of any of the ten crops prior to 1942, except the record 1941 crop of 70,205,000 pounds. During the ten-year (1932-1941) period, imports averaged 10,170,450 pounds of whole mustard seed and 1,036,066 pounds of ground and prepared mustard. The decline in production from last year was attributed to reductions both in acreage and in yield per acre.

Unconfirmed reports were current in the trade to the effect that the entire lot of 1942 dwarf Essex rapeseed from the government stockpile was sold amounting to 1,000,000 pounds at Jersey City and 300,000 pounds at Los Angeles on which bids were requested recently. Bids for some lots, it was stated, were accepted at 11½c. per pound, Jersey City, with the proviso that the seed was to be used solely for sowing purposes.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Balsam fir, Oregon, 10c. per lb.
Horehound herb, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Fish berries, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 4c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Saffron flowers, Spanish, $4 per lb.
Mexican, 15c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dwarf Essex, ½c. per lb.
Sunflower seed, California large, 5½c. per lb.
medium, 5½c. per lb.
poultry, 4¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2 and No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Hempseed, sterilized, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
258.2	258.2	267.9	260.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Small lot buying continued for actual needs. Prices were steady and unchanged. Para was quoted at 44c. and 45c. per pound, and U.S.P. at 46c. to 48c. per pound. Recent arrivals totaled 30 cases.

Fir.—Improved demand for spot goods created a stronger tone and prices were advanced. Offerings were not liberal, and quoted at $2.35 to $2.50 per pound as to quantity.

Peru.—Trading moderate. Prices were unchanged and well maintained.

Barks

Black Haw.—Stocks on the spot were light, and little new crop material is expected as collections in primary centers were reported poor. Demand was quiet.

Buckthorn.—This item was quiet and unchanged. Prices were quite steady at the recent decline with buyers operating spasmodically. True was quoted at 78c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Cascara.—Demand was light, but the market continued on firm basis. Prices were well held ranging from 31c. to 32c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Cramp.—Replacements of limited quantities were available on spot with holders quoting at 60c. to 65c. per pound. Offerings from primary centers were scarce.

Dogwood.—Small lots were in fair request. Light stocks on spot were held at 15c. to 18c. per pound as to seller.

Elm.—A firm tone prevailed in this item. Available supplies locally were not heavy and replacements from the country were not large.

Fringetree.—Interest was lacking with quotations unchanged and fairly steady at 30c. to 45c. per pound depending upon quantity.

Prickly Ash.—Offerings were restricted to small quantities. Sellers were asking from 11c. to 15c. per pound as to quantity.

Sassafras.—Activity was confined to actual needs. Prices were considered strong at 20c. to 23c. per pound, according to quantity.

White Pine.—Trading was not active. Market, however, was in a firm position and former prices were maintained.

Wild Cherry.—Business was quiet last week, but good call recently stiffened prices for all grades. Supplies here were well held.

Berries

Buckthorn.—Interest was inactive but the market was steady and unchanged. Stocks continued in small supply.

Fish Berries.—This market was easier with offerings slightly freer. Prices were quoted at 23c. to 24c. per pound.

Juniper. — Prices were without change and firm. Stocks continued low and the market reflects the scarcity and higher cost of the imported berry.

Raspberries.—Small quantities were in fair request. Spot stocks were quoted at 95c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Sloe.—Increased offerings of the root resulted in consumers showing less interest in the berry and prices were reduced to 70c. to 75c. per pound, as to quantity.

Flowers

Arnica.—Supplies continue at low ebb with quotations unchanged and merely nominal.

Borage. — Fairly liberal offerings were not attracting quantity buyers. Some sales of small lots were made at 60c. to 70c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Chamomile.—Further sales of the

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
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CHAULMOOGRA OIL
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COCILLANA BARK
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COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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Hungarian grade were made on the basis of 60c. per pound on the spot, and up to 70c. per pound was maintained in some quarters.

Linden.—Trading was dull. Offerings attracted little attention. Leaves were unchanged at $1.05 per pound for limited quantities.

Saffron.—Sharply higher prices were noted for Spanish flowers with supplies here further reduced. Holders advanced prices to $32 to $35 per pound according to seller. Demand was not satisfied, with buyers still manifesting an active interest. Mexican flowers were also in better request and sales were made to 70c. per pound, an advance of 15c. Offerings on this grade were also limited.

Gums

Asafetida.—Trading was moderate. Prices were steady at recent advance, with sales going through at 60c. to 65c. per pound, as to quantity.

Arabic.—Demand was rather dull. Offerings were quite liberal, with sellers manifesting interest in small lots only.

Karaya.—Business was fairly active, with consumers absorbing good-sized lots for prompt and nearby delivery. Recent replacements totaled 4,073 bags, the bulk of which it was said was sold before arrival. Prices ranged from 18c. to 40c. per pound as to grade and quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Leaves.—Recent arrivals totaled 564 bales.

Grains of Paradise.—Market firm at recent advance. Trading moderate at 21c. to 22c. per pound.

Hops.—Shipments of hops under the lend-lease act totaled 184,000 pounds during September and 229,770 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

Kola Nuts.—Market firm. Trading fair and spotty. Prices were well held at 9c. to 10c. per pound, as to quantity.

Mustard Flour.—Shipments of this commodity under the lend-lease act during September were 60,860 pounds and totaled 411,762 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

Pectin.—Shipments of both dry and liquid under the lend-lease act totaled 47,400 pounds during September and were 1,308,856 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

Squills.—Trading was confined to small lots. Prices held steady for all grades. Recent arrivals of red squills amounted to 601 bags.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—This market holding firm at the recent decline. Interest was moderate and for small quantities. Prices were steady at $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Horehound.—Market tone firmer. Sellers advanced ideas slightly to 11c. to 14c. per pound. Business was quiet.

Laurel.—Offerings of Greek were more liberal with sellers reducing ideas to 35c. per pound for fair-sized lots. Buying interest was slow. Other grades were unchanged.

Roots

Aconite.—Business was quiet. Market was unchanged at recent price declines. Offerings were named at $1.30 to $1.50 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Chicory.—Shipments of chicory root under the lend-lease act totaled 5,957 pounds during the month of September and 116,644 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

Cube.—Replacements totaled 100 bags. Trading was rather slow. Powder was unchanged at 35c. per pound.

Rhubarb.—Inquiry was rather inactive. Prices were unchanged. Whole root was quoted at $1.15 to $1.35 per pound and powder at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound as to quantity. Recent replacements totaled 52 bags.

Valerian.—Recent replacements amounted to 284 packages. Demand was quiet, owing to the scarcity of stocks.

Seeds

Anise.—Market rather quiet but steady. Mexican, recleaned was firmer and slightly higher. Other grades held steady and unchanged.

Celery.—Liberal replacements of Indian weakened this market, prices declining another 1c. per pound to 1½c. per pound depending upon grade. Demand was slow and the

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HISTORY

Portuguese missionaries in Brazil took it to Portugal in the 17th Century. Amelot, French ambassador, got specimens in Lisbon and brought them to Paris in 1688. Dr. Geoffrey, of the College of France, reported to the French Academy its excellence in bladder inflammation, and Helvetius, doctor to Kings Louis XIV and Louis XV prescribed it with great success for years.

Popularity led to wide substitution, but specimens of Geoffrey's stock now in the British Museum make identification positive by modern botanists.

USE TODAY
In Modern Medicine

Used as a diuretic and in treatment of bladder inflammations. It has popularity in Brazil in the treatment of poisonous snakes' bites.

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Chondrodendron Tomentosum	None	Velvet-leaf

market closed unsteady. Recent arrivals totaled some 4,257 bags.

Dill.—Replacements totaled 360 bags. Heretofore the market was bare of supplies. New supplies will probably be offered unless sold before arrival.

Hemp.—Tone weaker. Prices off 1c. per pound. Sellers quoted sterilized seed at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Niger.—Small stocks were cleaned up and quotations were withdrawn.

Rapeseed.—Spot market was firmer with prices advanced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Offerings continued light. Reports to the effect that the 1942 Government owned dwarf Essex seed amounting to 1,000,000 pounds, at Jersey City and 300,000 pounds at Los Angeles was sold, were unconfirmed late last week. Recently bids were requested for these two lots and it was said that 11½c. was accepted for several lots at Jersey City, but official confirmation was lacking at the close of the week.

The above mentioned quantities were erroneously reported as bushels instead of pounds in the previous issue.

Mustard.—There was little change in this market. Trading was dull and quotations unchanged.

Production of mustard seed this year, estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 35,380,000 pounds, is 20 percent smaller than the 1942 crop of 44,500,000 pounds, but more than twice the 10-year (1932-41) average of 17,426,000 pounds. This year's crop is the third largest on record and exceeds that of any of the ten crops prior to 1942, except the record crop of 70,205,000 pounds in 1941. During the 10-year (1932-41) period, imports averaged 10,170,450 pounds of whole mustard seed and 1,036,066 pounds of ground and prepared mustard. The decline in production from last year is attributed to reductions both in acreage and in yield per acre. The yield per acre was smaller than expected and is estimated at 491 pounds, compared with 552 pounds in 1942 and 370.6 pounds for the 10-year average.

Spices

Allspice.—Prices were firmer and advanced to 22c. to 23c. per pound as to quantity. Inquiry was light.

Ginger.—An easier tone developed in the No. 2 and No. 3 grades and prices declined ½c. per pound. No. 1 was unchanged. Demand was featureless.

Pepper.—Red grades were in fair inquiry. Other grades were quiet. Actual trading limited to small lots.

Shipments of pepper under the lend-lease act were 372,675 pounds during September and aggregated 409,841 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Rotenone Uses Set for 1944

—Continued from page 4

made, now permits their use for the following purposes:—

On commercial crops—for the control of the pea weevil and pea aphid on peas; worms, aphids, flea beetles, and harlequin bug on cabbage and other cole crops; bean beetles on beans; asparagus beetles on cutting asparagus; European corn borer on sweet corn; Japanese beetle on peaches, grapes, and small fruits; spittle bug on strawberries; raspberry fruit worm on raspberries and other brambles; gooseberry fruit worm on currants and gooseberries; fruit fly on cherries; and blueberry maggot on blueberries.

On non-commercial crops rotenone may be used for control of any insect or mite attacking vegetables or small fruits in farm, home, or Victory Gardens. The control of cattle grubs and lice on cattle and sheep ticks on lambs is also permitted.

The order further provides that finished dusts intended for use on commercial crops may contain up to 0.75 percent rotenone. Formerly the dusts could contain not more than 0.5 percent rotenone.

To purchase rotenone dusts the farmer is required to sign a certificate stating that the material will be used only for purposes mentioned in the order. Farm, home, or Victory Gardeners, however, may purchase five pounds or less, when in the form of a powder, or one pint or less, when in the form of a liquid, without furnishing a certificate of use. The small package insecticides for use on gardens may not contain more than 0.5 percent rotenone when in the form of a finished dust.

WPB Inventory Rule Applies to Subsidiary

OPD Washington Bureau

Separate operating units of a single company are subject to WPB inventory restrictions individually, if each keeps its own inventory separately, the War Production Board has announced. This ruling is contained in interpretation No. 8 to Priorities Regulation No. 1, which points out that if one unit of a firm has exceeded its inventory limit, units that have not so exceeded their limit are not prevented from acquiring additional inventory within their own individual limits.

If a WPB order or regulation provides exemption for small purchases, an operating unit that purchases separately need not consider purchases of other units in determining whether or not it comes within the exemption.

However, in some cases, one operating unit may be treated separately from the others of a company for inventory purposes, but not for small order exemptions. For example, if a distributor purchases centrally for direct shipment to several outlets that keep separate inventories, the outlets are treated separately for purposes of inventory restrictions, but the central purchasing agency must consider all of its purchases in determining whether or not a purchase comes within the small order exemption.

The interpretation applies only in cases where no contrary rule is expressly provided in a WPB order or regulation. It also specifically does not apply in any case where regular business practice of a firm is changed to come within the provisions of the interpretation.

—O-P-D—

Metal-Mold Magnesium Contract with DPC Upped

Metal-Mold Magnesium Corporation, Cedarburg, Wis., has incrased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide additional facilities at a plant in Wisconsin at a cost of approximately $30,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $200,000. Metal-Mold Corporation will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Fairmount Chemical Moves Sales Office to New York

Fairmount Chemical Company, manufacturer of fine chemicals, has moved its sales office to 136 Liberty street, this city. The company was formerly located at 600 Ferry street, Newark, N. J.

—O-P-D—

General Foods Acquires Jersey Cereal Company

General Foods Corporation, this city, has acquired the assets and business of Jersey Cereal Company. General Foods will issue 35,000 shares of additional stock to cover the acquisition. Jersey Cereal's headquarters are in Chicago, with plants at Irwin, Pa., and St. Joseph, Mo.

—O-P-D—

Schering Wins Ad Award

For the third year in succession, Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has been selected as a direct mail leader of 1943 by the Direct Mail Advertising Association. Again, at the annual exposition of Advertising Printing, held under the auspices of the New York Employing Printers Association, an unusually large number of Schering mailing pieces were selected for exhibition on the basis of excellence in design, typography, printing and advertising value.

GUMS WHOLE AND POWDERED
TRAGACANTH ★ ARABIC
KARAYA (Indian Gum) ★ LOCUST BEAN
FRANK-VLIET CO., INC.
160 Water St., New York 7, N. Y.

Vanilla Beans—Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

VANILLA BEANS
ZINK & TRIEST CO.
15 Lombard Street Philadelphia Pa.

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MADE TO THE MOST EXACTING STANDARDS BY
ALGIN CORPORATION OF AMERICA
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NEW YORK

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ELDER BERRIES • ERGOT OF RYE • HYOSCIAMUS MUTICUS
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QUASSIA CHIPS • PEELED LICORICE ROOT • SENNA LEAVES • SAGE LEAVES
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We invite inquiries to be directed to our New York representatives for these and other imported botanical and crude drugs
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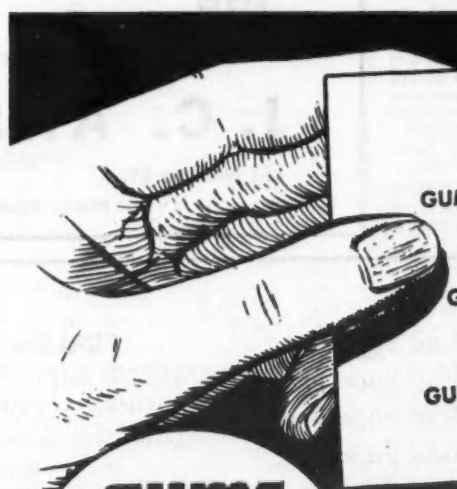
GUMS:
GUM ARABIC
GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals)
PEPPERMINT OIL
CITRONELLA OIL
SPEARMINT OIL
TEA SEED OIL
★
EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
CANDELILLA WAX
★
CASEIN
GUMS OILS AND CHEMICALS
CRUDE, POWDERED, PURE AND TECHNICAL
PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., Inc.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
1 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Hanover 2-3750
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NEW ENGLAND: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC., BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA: R. PELTZ & CO.
ST. LOUIS, H. A. BAUMSTARK & CO.

Synthetic Aromatics Output:—1942

United States production and sales of certain synthetic flavors and perfume materials in 1942, compared with 1941, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
(A) Coaltar[1], total	7,946,925	9,930,708	7,247,105	8,892,675	$9,846,212
Amyl cinnamaldehyde	87,017	.....	96,236	.....	104,789
Amyl salicylate	196,596	153,188	175,479	161,461	111,730
Anisic alcohol	3,259	.....	2,399	.....	12,918
Benzyl acetate	369,548	467,499	317,456	466,207	199,423
Benzyl benzoate	105,805	122,764	97,524	124,333	103,684
Benzyl butyrate	.....	.....	569	1,051	1,445
Benzyl formate	.....	819	142	868	320
Benzyl isoeugenol	.....	955	524	964	4,836
Benzyl propionate	2,181	5,725	2,694	5,400	6,393
Benzyl salicylate	34,550	34,300	30,899	35,052	61,043
Bromostyrol	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinnamic alcohol	49,916	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cinnamyl acetate	523	664	262	876	2,077
Coumarin (synthetic)	276,570	301,156	284,193	338,304	704,289
p-Cresyl methyl ether (Methyl-p-cresol)	4,304	.....	2,817	.....	6,443
Dimethyl anthranilate	.....	.....	1,090	.....	5,644
Ethyl anthranilate	.....	.....	55	.....	273
Ethyl benzoate	1,267	2,673	1,102	2,807	1,132
Ethylmethylphenyl glycidate	3,025	2,747	1,954	2,707	15,892
Ethyl salicylate	394	778	304	842	272
Indol	.....	.....	2,476	.....	59,932
Menthol, synthetic, tech	141,576	.....	108,026	.....	485,838
Methylacetophenone	.....	.....	6,360	.....	6,755
Methylphenyl acetate	7,030	11,650	7,056	14,116	10,800
Methyl salicylate	2,250,124	2,577,601	2,112,461	2,786,931	721,315
Musk xylol	179,925	158,265	107,080	166,973	142,207
Phenylethyl alcohol	325,716	292,884	.....	241,877	.....
Phenylethyl formate	122	264	138	224	1,032
Vanillin	752,541	686,360	694,087	490,332	1,518,170
All other	3,164,325	4,539,123	3,023,742	3,640,312	5,557,560
(B) Noncoaltar[2]: total	9,830,601	4,267,773	9,103,885	3,721,887	8,387,396
Aldehydes—					
C 8 (Octyl)	1,781	396	467	.....	7,215
C 10 (Decyl)	1,961	1,589	1,480	1,340	25,262
C 12 (Dodecyl)	989	434	800	407	13,593
Allyl caproate	1,343	.....	1,077	.....	5,525
Anisic aldehyde (Aubepine)	77,580	81,365	62,785	74,335	202,604
Cedryl acetate	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....
Citral	31,318	41,573	27,768	34,733	133,113
Citronellal	238,490	563,996	.....	128,941	.....
(B) Noncoaltar[3]—					
Citronellol	104,123	132,792	75,784	101,113	226,004
Citronellyl acetate	708	1,932	524	2,923	1,826
Citronellyl butyrate	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethyl butyrate	81,056	85,584	.....	82,349	.....
Ethyl caproate	917	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethyl oenanthate	10,441	15,555	9,874	14,133	9,951
Ethyl oxyhydrate	23,214	17,047	20,727	16,616	14,715
Geraniol	293,107	452,154	265,242	474,927	500,215
Geranyl formate	1,731	2,496	.....	1,607	.....
Heliotropin	31,843	57,805	.....	41,989	.....
Hydroxycitronellal	90,369	125,258	81,221	103,258	493,416
Ionone	95,870	93,000	53,208	79,012	260,147
Isoamyl butyrate	.....	11,304	12,037	.....	10,192
Isoamyl caproate	272	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isoamyl formate	983	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linalool, synthetic	24,529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linalyl acetate	53,854	1,915	44,320	.....	268,502
Linalyl butyrate	141	173	77	109	822
Linalyl propionate	31	230	.....	.....	.....
Methyl eugenol	1,329	.....	947	.....	3,721
Methyl ionone	108,606	114,098	80,517	100,878	464,772
Methyl isoeugenol	3,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methyl nonyl acetaldehyde	735	1,061	618	.....	17,177
Pelargonic acid	2,594	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhodinol	3,710	.....	3,492	.....	43,502
Terpinolene	199,877	.....	187,468	.....	25,980
Terpinyl acetate	254,225	211,226	225,848	205,915	171,724
Undecalactone	1,351	1,671	1,030	1,728	7,862
Vetivert acetate	1,221	2,395	.....	.....	.....
All other	8,065,135	1,068,219	7,947,074	1,119,046	5,417,496

[1] Cyclic compounds.
[2] Non-cyclic compounds.
[3] Non-cyclic compounds.

So. Amer. Drug Interests Await Postwar U.S. Trade

South American wholesale drug houses, the large pharmacies and the manufacturing laboratories eagerly await postwar trade with the United States, according to Otto N. Frankfurter, Latin-American and Export Director, Heyden Chemical Corporation of New York. Mr. Frankfurter added:—

The high standard maintained by the pharmaceutical and chemical industry, plus North America's ingenuity in producing revolutionary new products, the quality and prices of them, amazes our friends to the South. They know the label on North American products is its passport to acceptance.

I was not only hospitably received by the leading importers of the Latin Americas, but also by high-ranking government officials. I received the closest possible help and cooperation from our own government representatives in the twenty-one Republics, who see, with the local governments, in the cementing of business friendships a way to mutual political understanding as well as reciprocal trade. We here in North America should recognize that a healthy trade with our neighboring Americas will not only bring revenue to the two groups of businessmen, but it will keep our own people on payrolls in postwar slack periods, as they work to manufacture the drugs and pharmaceuticals this South and Central American market needs.

Mr. Frankfurter visited Argentine when cooperation still existed and there were few restrictions of a political nature with their consequent difficulties on trade. He feels the present state of affairs to be only an interim. When the Argentinians see the prosperity that will come to their neighbors through enlarged outlets of trade with us, which Argentine will be denied, should state relations be broken off, he feels the people will demand that the government affirm its belief in democracy. For only under such conditions can we set up profitable trade relations. Argentine does not want to be the only country "down there," not enjoying the new wealth such trade can bring.

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

Harry M. Pierce

Harry Morrow Pierce, a director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and retired president of the duPont Engineering Company, died November 23. He was seventy years of age.

Born in Wilmington, Del., in 1873, Mr. Pierce was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant chief engineer and chief engineer of the duPont Engineering Company from 1903 to 1920, when he was named president. He retired in 1937. Surviving are his wife, a son and three daughters.

Dr. Erwin Boeshore, assistant professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the Botanical Society of Pennsylvania, died November 22. He was sixty years old.

John W. Carnes, vice-president and general sales manager of the Sinclair Refining Company, this city, died recently. He was sixty years of age.

John H. Clarke, chief chemist for the Monsanto Chemical Company, Everett, Mass., died recently. He was fifty-six years of age.

Mrs. John A. Patten, widow of a former president of the Chattanooga Medicine Company and mother of the present president, Lupton Patten, died unexpectedly of a heart attack on November 22. She was seventy-six years of age. In addition to Lupton Patten, another son and two daughters survive.

N.W.D.A. Committee Chairmen Appointed

Lace I. Fitschen, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has announced the appointment of three committee chairmen to serve the association during 1943 and 1944. They are J. E. Murphy, manager of the Providence, R. I., Division, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., credits and collection committee; J. D. Slater, manager and merchandising manager, Van Vleet-Ellis division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Jackson, Miss., sales management committee; and H. W. Adkins, executive vice-president of Yahr-Lang, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., reappointed chairman of the statistical research committee.

—O-P-D—

Dow Chemical Names Southwest Magnesium Head

Arthur Smith, jr., of the magnesium division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been named head of magnesium sales for the Southwest territory with headquarters in Dow's St. Louis, Missouri office at Second and Madison streets. Mr. Smith will assume his new duties about January 1. In addition to St. Louis, his territory will include Wichita, Kansas City, Tulsa, Dallas, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth. He has been with the company since 1937.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Specialties, Inc., will move its office to 400 Madison avenue, this city, after December 4.

....when it comes to Perfume come to....

VAN AMERINGEN ★ HAEBLER, INC.

315 FOURTH AVE. • NEW YORK CITY

NATURAL
ABYSSINIAN CIVET
Highest Quality in Original Horns
Samples and quotations on request
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132 Nassau St. Established 1857 New York, N. Y.
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"Odor Problems Disappear When Aromatic's Specialists Are Near"

BOUQUET . . . . . Isoblend Superfine
ORIENTAL . . . . . Isoblend Superfine
FLEURS . . . . . Isoblend Superfine
APPLE BLOSSOM . Isoblend Superfine
COLOGNE-BOUQUET Isoblend Superfine
GARDENIA . . . . . Isoblend Superfine

FOLLOW THIS FORMULA
ISOBLEND SUPERFINE (Any Floral Odor) 3 ozs.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL 76.8 ozs.
WATER—enough to make one gallon.
Color as desired
Many special requests have prompted us to produce the above Floral Isoblend Superfine Odors.

AROMATIC PRODUCTS, INC., 15 East 30th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL DEODORIZERS
ISOBLEND FLORAL ODORS SUPERFINE
with EXTRA Added Flower Fragrance

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Buying Interest Slackened—Market Remains Firm—Dillweed, Palmarosa, Lignaloe Mexican Seed Advanced

While the volume of business in essential oils, aromatic chemicals and substitute materials slackened during the week, the market retained the firm tone which has been the feature of late. Practically all oils on the list continued in light supply, with sellers in most instances unable to fill orders or compelled to reduce quantities of materials requested. There has been a noticeable increase in the call for substitutes for many oils. Stocks of peppermint oil on the spot were practically cleaned up, and holders of allocation orders were having some difficulty in securing supplies in the local market. There has been a steady increase in the use of substitutes, with users of peppermint switching to anise, sweet birch, wintergreen and other materials. Lime, lemon and orange were also commanding more attention as substitutes for the scarce oils. Prices of all oils were practically unchanged and strong.

Small holdings of imported oils and a good demand served to keep quotations firm at recent advances. Interest in aromatic chemicals continued active. Available supplies were at low ebb, and makers were confronted with the problem of meeting demand and at the same time obtaining raw materials to replenish the small supplies of aromatics. Increased call for dillweed oil advanced prices on the spot. Palmarosa was also firm and higher. Sweet birch continued strong at the recent price advance, with available oil in light supply.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dillweed, 50c. per lb.
Lignaloe, Mexican seed, 25c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 50c. per lb.
Sweet Birch, southern, 75c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.9	255.9	253.6	278.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Limited stocks continue to feature this market. Demand was moderate and prices strong at the recent advances.

Anise.—Prices were unchanged and steady. Trading was rather quiet, but market was firm at current levels.

Bois de Rose.—Consumers continued to manifest a good inquiry. Stocks on spot were not abundant and closely held. Brazilian was unchanged at $5.50 to $6 per pound, in cans, according to seller.

Calamus.—Recent price increases were maintained for limited quantities on the spot. Business was done on the basis of $24 to $24.50 per pound, bottles, as to quantity.

Cananga.—Offerings were light and market held firm at current levels. Interest has fallen off.

Cassia.—While the call was rather quiet, prices were steady and unchanged for U.S.P. at $12.50 per pound.

Cedarleaf.—Small lots were in fair request. Prices were firm at former levels. Offerings continued light.

Cedarwood.—Demand was restricted to small lots. Available stocks were not heavy. Southern oil ranged from 65c. to 75c. per pound, according to quantity.

Celery.—Interest was quiet, though quotations were unchanged and fairly steady at $24 to $26 per pound, according to quantity.

Citronella.—Consumers were purchasing small lots for immediate needs. Market was firm, due to limited supplies here, and fair demand. Ceylon was quoted at $1.10 to $1.15, depending upon quality and seller. Java was quoted nominally at $2.75 per pound.

Clove.—This market was quiet but steady, with U.S.P. quoted at $1.65 to $1.75 per pound as to quantity.

Coriander.—Sellers were holding prices at current levels. Trading was light. Spot stocks were quoted at $24 to $35 per pound, according to quantity.

Eucalyptus.—Interest was quiet. Quotations were steady and unchanged for 70-75 percent at $1 to $1.10 per pound as to quantity. Chile's annual production of oil of eucalyptus recently has been estimated by unofficial sources of that country at 12,000 litres, approximately 3,200 gallons.

Geranium.—Demand for this oil was rather quiet. Prices, however, continued firm for all grades. Algerian ranged from $11.50 to $16.50 per pound; Bourbon, $13 to $15 per pound; Russian, $11 to $11.50 per pound.

Hemlock.—Prices were well held at the recent advance. Inquiry continued active. With offerings scarce on spot, and uncertainty of securing replacements from primary centers, the market retained its firm tone. Holders were naming $1.25 to $1.45 per pound as to quantity and seller.

Juniper Berry.—Stocks on the spot continued at low ebb. Prices were entirely nominal and unchanged.

Lavender.—Inquiry was quiet. Prices remain steady for all grades. Spike, pure was quoted at $3.50 to $4 per pound, and technical at $2.75 to $3 per pound, according to quantity.

Grapefruit.—While demand was dull the market was unchanged and quite steady at $1.95 to $2.25 per pound, according to quantity.

Lemon.—Interest in the oil was fairly active. Fair sized lots were moving into consuming channels. California oil was firm at $3.25 per pound.

Lemongrass. — Prices were unchanged and steady at $1 to $1.30 per pound, as to quantity. Recent replacements totaled seven drums.

Lignaloe.—Mexican seed was in reduced supply and holders advanced ideas to $3 to $3.25 per pound, as to quantity. Wood was unchanged at $2.75 to $4 per pound according to quantity.

Lime.—Buying was restricted to limited quantities. Prices were quite steady for all grades. Jamaica distilled was quoted at $7 to $8 per pound and Mexican to $6 to $7 depending upon quantity.

Orange.—While demand was spotty a moderate volume was being taken by consumers. Prices were well held for both California and Florida grades.

Palmarosa.—Reduced stocks and a good call strengthened this market. Prices were advanced 50c. per pound to $5.50 to $6.25 per pound, according to quantity and quality.

Pennyroyal.—Supplies on spot were practically nil and prices remain merely nominal.

Peppermint.—With users practically unable to obtain oil on the spot, substitutes have been attracting considerable attention and an active trade has been consummated in the latter of late.

Petitgrain. — Moderate quantities were in steady call. Prices were unchanged and well held. Consumers of bois de rose were using this oil as a substitute.

Rosemary.—Spanish meeting with steady demand. Prices were firm at the recent advance. Light stocks on the spot were held at $1.90 to $2.50

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Scientifically Manufactured
ANETHOL N.F. VII MM&R
as a Replacement for Oil Anise U S P

With Oil Anise U S P virtually out of the market, many manufacturers are turning to Anethol N.F. VII MM&R to obtain required licorice flavor. 4 lbs. of this product are equivalent in flavoring value to 5 lbs. of Oil Anise U S P. The use of Anethol N.F. VII is permissible in food, drug and cosmetic preparations.

Testing Samples available or trial order of 50 lbs. at the 1000 lb. price.

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SINCE 1889 — ONE OF THE WORLD'S CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED AROMATICS HOUSES
16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK CITY • 221 NORTH LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Los Angeles: BRAUN CORPORATION
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Toronto: RICHARDSON AGENCIES, LTD.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT
SANDALWOOD OIL
Distilled at Linden, N. J. from selected Mysore Heartwood
by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents
W. J. BUSH & CO.
INCORPORATED
11 East 38th Street, New York, N. Y.
ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

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SOUTH AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS
From Original Sources
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Eucrange

You Can Place
SIX MONTHS' CONTRACTS
at these NEW, LOW PRICES!

Oil Orange Sweet USP XII California Coldpressed
. . . $1.50 per lb. in 25 lb. cans
Oil Orange Sweet California Distilled
. . . 75c per lb. in 25 lb. cans

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEISSANS (VAR) FRANCE

per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Sandalwood.—Though trading was quiet, the market was strong. Stocks were slight. Last sales heard in N.F. were made at $6.50 per pound and up to $6.75 was named as to seller.

Sassafras.—Natural continued in small supply. Demand was fair. Sellers were holding at $2 to $2.35 per pound, as to quality. Artificial was quoted at $1.25 to $1.40 per pound.

Spearmint.—Stocks were limited and closely held at $4 per pound. Uncertainty as to replacements from the country continued to be the strong factor in the local tight situation.

Sweet Birch.—Firmness prevailed in this oil. Prices were stiff for both grades. Northern was held at $4 to $5.50 per pound, while southern was higher at $3.25 to $5.00 per pound, as to quantity.

Wormseed.—No improvement in the low supply of oil, both locally and at primary points, was the dominant factor in keeping the market in a nominal position. Oil was quoted at around $5.50 per pound.

Wormwood.—Light supplies were bullish factors. The market ruled firm at $5 to $5.75 per pound, as to quantity.

Ylang-ylang.—Tone was firmer. Quotations were strong, ranging from $14.50 to $18.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde.—Market continued in very firm position as supplies remain very tight. Producers report prices unchanged.

Coumarin.—Raw materials limitation restricting production. Supplies light. Quotations firm.

Ionone.—Demand at present characterized as somewhat dull. Production difficulties of manpower and material shortages holding prices steady.

Linalyl Acetate.—Active demand reported from soapers. Supplies not over sufficient. Market tone firm.

Methyl Ionone.—Steady market maintained as labor and materials production difficulties are balanced by rather slow demand.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Declared to be moving well. Basic materials shortage limiting output. Market tone firm.

Rhodinol.—Small stocks strongly held. Quotations firm.

Thymol.—Supplies light as demand from high-priority sources continues. Prices unchanged.

Vanillin.—There were no shipments of vanillin under the lend-lease act during the month of September, but deliveries totaled 19,774 pounds from January 1 to September 30, 1943.

—O-P-D—

General Foods Elects Rector Vice-President

—Continued from page 7

laboratory assistant and later junior chemist with the Institute of Industrial Research. During his four-year connection with the institute he developed Franklin Baker's milk packed coconut and supervised analytical work which was the basis for Doctor H. W. Wiley's book, "One Thousand and One Tests."

In 1915, as chief chemist for the Pompeian Olive Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., he developed revolutionary processes for mayonnaise production which are now widely used in the industry. In 1916-17 he served as first lieutenant in the United States Army's Chemical Warfare Service. In 1919 he returned to the Institute of Industrial Research as chief chemist of the division of food technology. He became director of the Pease Laboratories' chemical department in 1920. In 1922 he joined the Franklin Baker Company as chief chemist in charge of research and development. In 1927, when Franklin Baker joined General Foods, Mr. Rector was made chemical engineer of the corporation.

—O-P-D—

Essential Oils Price Rule Being Drawn

—Continued from page 3

OPA has discussed the matter agree that it would take too long to frame a regulation that would cell the prices of producers also, having in mind the experience encountered in fixing producer ceilings on the mint oils. Furthermore, it is pointed out, the difficulties being experienced are in what might be regarded as minor commodities and it is not believed that the danger of a squeeze between producers and dealers is so inherent as in the case of peppermint.

The suggestion that prices be controlled by regulation of the margins was advanced by the trade members. While there is merit to such a regulation, OPA officials said, it has the danger of being inflationary in that it fails to provide safeguards against the bidding up of prices. The proposal to base the ceilings on cost of acquisition would seem to be definitely out, because of the problem inherent in the essential oils fields of dealer sales amongst each other. This would be likely to lead to pyramiding of prices.

OPA officials said that they are moving forward toward a control program as quickly as time will permit, but before any regulation is issued there will be a meeting of officials with an industry advisory committee on essential oils on the tentative regulation. No date has been fixed for such a meeting as yet.

Forms Company

Rene Forster has announced that he will carry on under the name of Rene Forster Company the business formerly conducted by the Bayonne Company, Inc., in aromatic chemicals, essential oils and perfume bases. Offices are maintained in 404 Fourth avenue, this city.

—O-P-D—

Pinetar Prices Revised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

To assure continued production of pinetar, pinetar oil, and pinewood charcoal, the Office of Price Administration has authorized producers to increase their maximum prices generally 2¾ cents per gallon for sales of pinetar or pinetar oil and generally $5 per ton for sales of pinewood charcoal.

Producers' maximum prices for pinetar or pinetar oil established are as follows:—

In tankcars:	Per gallon.
Zone A	*27c.
Zone B	*25c.
Zone C	†22½c.
Zone D	*29½c.

* Delivered.
† F.o.b. producer's plant.

In carload lots consisting of drums or barrels, the following differentials may be added to the prices set forth above:—Carloads, drums 5¾ cents per gallon (drums extra). Carload, barrels 8¾ cents per gallon (barrels included).

Dealer's maximum prices for pinetar or pinetar oil are determined in part, by the General Maximum Price Regulation. To his original ceiling the dealer may now add the additional amount he is required to pay the producer as a result of this adjustment.

In less than carload lots consisting of drums or barrels:—F.O.B. producer's plant:—less than carload, 29¾ cents per gallon (drums extra), drums, less than carload, 32¾ cents per gallon (barrels included), barrels.

F.O.B. producer's warehouse, if any, in cities listed below:—Less than carload, drums (drums extra):—

	Per gallon.
Akron	36¾c.
Chicago	38¾c.
Cleveland	36¾c.
Detroit	36¾c.
Indianapolis	36¾c.
Los Angeles	42¼c.
New York	38½c.
Pittsburgh	36¾c.
St. Louis	35¾c.
San Francisco	42¼c.
Seattle	44¾c.
Trenton	36¾c.

For barrel shipments add 3 cents per gallon.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Compensatory Adjustments Given by DSC

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that as of October 31, 1943, Defense Supplies Corporation had disbursed $230,338,447 on account of claims for petroleum compensatory adjustments in connection with the transportation of petroleum and petroleum products to the Eastern seaboard, and had received $128,511,306.64 from the trustee of the plan for the equitable sharing of revenues and extra transportation expenses in part reimbursement.

—O-P-D—

Beard Heads Traffic Club

Charles H. Beard, general traffic manager of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, this city, has been elected president of the New York Traffic Club.

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180 VARICK STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y.
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Plant and Laboratories Bayonne, N.J.

Petroleum Derivatives

Higher Prices for Petroleum Derivatives As Well As for Crude Oil Loom As Shortages Multiply

Believing that the chances for the enactment by Congress of the so-called Disney bill, for transferring all petroleum price control from the Office of Price Administration to the Petroleum Administrator for War, have been much improved by the recent forcing of this measure out of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the entire petroleum refining industry is becoming increasingly confident of an eventual upward revision of prices for virtually all petroleum chemicals, and especially for solvents, liquefied gases, mineral oils and waxes, to an extent commensurate with whatever price advance the Petroleum Administrator, staunch supporter of the industry's fight for higher prices, may subsequently decide to order on crude oil.

Although it is by no means certain that this Disney bill can be enacted immediately, leading exponents of the petroleum industry are backing it much more strenuously than the other measures calling for specific price markups and are pinning their faith on the passage of this bill by the House after their case has been presented to that legislative body in debate scheduled to begin December 13, as they feel certain that a majority of House members will appreciate the need for it to pave the way for a general lifting of price ceilings for crude petroleum to levels at which sufficient incentives will be furnished for swelling production and increasing reserves well beyond the possibility of serious further depletion, if not extinction, by the ever-increasing drain resulting from the mounting tempo of the offensive drives of the Allied forces on all war fronts.

Meanwhile, increasing shortages are noted in many petroleum chemicals, as independent refiners are still experiencing great difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of crude oil for civilian end-use purposes.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Fuel oil, Bunker C, 13 degrees and above, Philadelphia area, 30c. per bbl.; 18-25 degrees, Texas, dlvd. in ships' bunkers, 20c. per bbl.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—A recent slowdown in manufacturing operations in the high-solvency aromatic naphthas, resulting from delays in the receipt of the new xylene replacement basic material, have not prevented processors from making reasonably prompt deliveries of both the allocated and unallocated finished products to consumers whose orders they have booked, as the buying movement has recently been retarded commensurately.

Although the supply of the replacement material is none too plentiful, it is expected that the bulk of the needs of the processors will be filled with WPB's approval.

There is still a moderate call for the aliphatics as well as for the allocated and unallocated high solvency aromatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Dry cleaning needs of both military and civilian interests are still being filled without difficulty, but the supply situation is growing gradually tighter. Aside from occasioning additional "paper work" for the distributors, PAW's order No. 18 is not hindering the movement of this solvent.

Lacquer Diluent.—Continues in spirited call, with shipments to the paint trade reaching a considerable volume, despite the necessary compliance by distributors with PAW's order No. 18.

Mineral Spirit.—Purchasing by a wide variety of interests is still reaching sizable proportions. Market steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Though takings by the paint industry continue rather limited, buying operations of the producers of synthetic rubber continue to expand daily. Prices being well maintained.

Stoddard Solvent.—A sizable movement continues to be recorded in connection with dry cleaning operations of both military and civilian accounts. Tone firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—A fairly large business is still being booked for account of the paint industry, with war production contractors continuing to receive the preference over all other classes of purchasers. Market holding strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Various consuming industries and lines are calling for additional material in solvents and diluents. The paint industry requirements appear heavy. Rubber industry needs are reported still expanding. Offerings generally of these products are limited.

Los Angeles, Nov. 26.—A major southern California refiner has ceased the manufacture of one of the important high solvency naphthas in the allocation classification in order to divert base stock into high octane gasoline manufacture. And, in general, it may well be said that the situation here is very tight in solvents and diluents.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With the lion's share of all available supplies of this liquefied gas going into the production of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, stocks available for heating of homes and for use in industrial processes are indeed meager. Prices well maintained throughout the list.

Heptane.—In increasingly active call. Tone holding firm.

Hexane.—Continues in moderate request. Market steady.

Octanes.—Moving in steadily amplified volume. No change in price structure.

Pentanes.—In growing inquiry. Tone firming.

Propane.—Exhibits greater tension daily, as the demand from civilian users is going largely unsatisfied while takings of war production contractors continue to expand, depleting output and current supplies. Market extremely strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Orders have been piling up for the lighter hydrocarbons, with insufficient material reported available to meet all the potential and actual demand. The price structure holds firm and strong.

Los Angeles, Nov. 26.—Petroleum refiners are, to the best of their ability, meeting old customers' requirements of butane and propane, but generally, there is a marked scarcity.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels without price revisions.

Paraffin.—With the demand running hugely in excess of the supply, prices are strongly held for all available grades. But the tension in the market is constantly increasing, as crude scale is in only scanty supply and refined grades are so short that those with melting points above 133-135 degrees are virtually unprocurable.

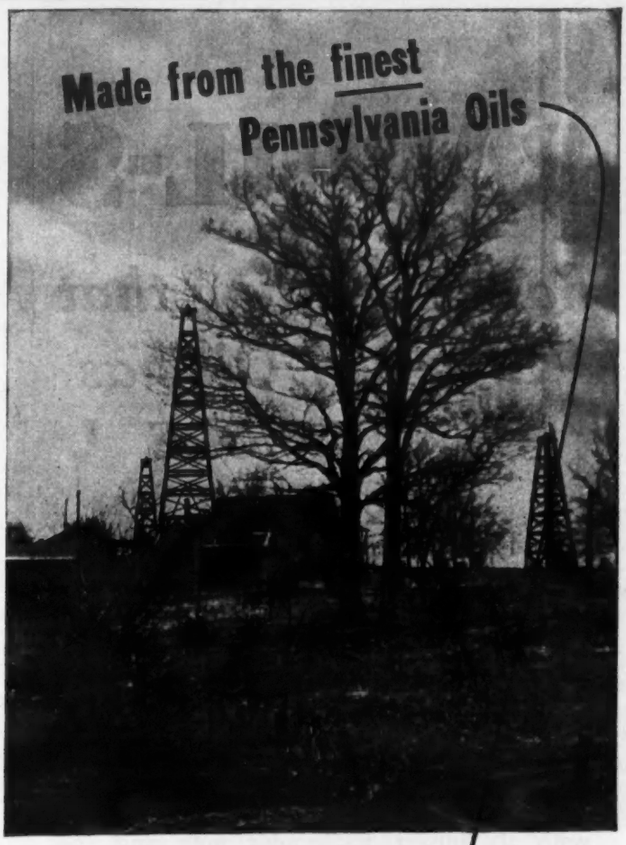
Petrolatums.—Buying interest continues fairly extensive. Prices of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades are still firmly held at the levels reached in the July upward adjustment.

White Mineral Oils.—In unabatedly brisk call but only moderate supply. No changes in price structure of U.S.P. or technical grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the domestic output of crude petroleum receding

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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The range of analyses of Rapoil-S as compared to rapeseed oil is as follows:

Range of Analyses

	RAPESEED OIL	RAPOIL-S
Iodine Value (WIJS)	97-103	95-100*
Saponification Number	170-180	190-195*
MolecularWeight	About 1050	About 1020
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	2%	2%
	BLOWN RAPESEED	BLOWN RAPOIL
Viscosity-Saybolt at 210° F.	900-1000 sec.	900-1000 sec.
Iodine Value	55-60	45-50*
Saponification Number	225	230
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	5-7%	7-9%

Limited amounts of Rapoil-S are available in tank car quantities from our sales representatives

NEW YORK	G. A. Wharry & Co., 95 Broad Street
CHICAGO	G. A. Wharry & Co., 9340 Commercial Ave.
CLEVELAND	A. G. Watt Co., 724 Keith Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Griffin Chemical Co., 1000 16th Street
LOS ANGELES	Martin, Hoyt & Milne, 906 E. Third Stree

OR WRITE

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
DOMESTIC DRYING OILS DIVISION
5636 East 61st Street Los Angeles 22, Calif.

ing slightly from its recent peak levels, the Petroleum Administrator for War has fixed a still higher goal in his recommendation of a record-breaking daily average output of 4,694,200 barrels for December. This new mark for the petroleum producers to shoot at is 58,000 barrels a day above the yield recommended for November. For the week ended November 20, the domestic output showed a decline of 35,350 barrels in the daily average yield to 4,414,060 barrels.

For the first nine months of this year, domestic production is reported by the Bureau of Mines to have reached a peak at 1,097,875,000 barrels, showing an increase over that for the corresponding period of last year of 68,607,000 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—Chiefly in consequence of PAW's improved system of controls over the distribution of oil products moving into the Atlantic seaboard, which has assured larger distribution of fuel oil as well as gasoline in this territory, the current cold spell along the East coast has found this region supplied with sufficient heating oil to satisfy current rationed civilian demand. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that stocks of fuel oil, in this area, are still less than 60 percent of normal.

And the supply situation in residual oils—No. 6 fuel and bunker oil—in the North Atlantic States, from Maine to Maryland, has recently tightened considerably, due to reconversions from coal back to fuel oil.

Before a noteworthy decline in inventories of these oils became apparent, however, refiners in eastern Pennsylvania and Texas had lowered their prices for bunker C oil 20 to 30 cents per barrel, making their revised quotations: for 13 degrees gravity and above in the Philadelphia area, $1.77 per barrel, and for 18-25 degrees gravity, delivered in ships' bunkers at Gulf ports, $1.09-$1.27 per barrel.

Gasoline.—OPA has prepared and made public a plan for establishing more effective control over the return of unused gasoline ration coupons for an estimated 200,000 motor vehicles in the United States that change ownership each month.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Tank Truck Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced the appointment of a National Tank Truck Advisory Committee composed of ranking representatives of both private and for-hire carriers of petroleum products by tank truck. The committee will advise the ODT on national policies for the operation of tank trucks. The members of the committee are:—

F. P. Mutrie, of the P. B. Mutrie Motor Transportation, Boston, Mass.; Emanuel Alboum, of Northland Petroleum Transportation, Lancaster, Pa.; L. A. Odom, of War Emergency Cooperative Association, Spartanburg, S. C.; C. J. Yokom, of the Refiners Transport & Terminal Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Myron E. Ogden, of the Ogden & Moffett Company, Port Huron, Mich.; D. B. Hearin, jr., of the Hearin Tank Lines, Baton Rouge, La.; S. A. Markley, of the M. & M. Truck Company, Denver, Colo.; H. M. Lang, of the Lang Transportation Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; G. W. Laurie, of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred Brenckman, of the National Grange, Washington, D. C.; F. W. Herlihy, of the National Oil Marketer, Oranbeburg, S. C.; C. L. Lockhart, of Shell Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. R. Taylor, of the W. H. Barber Company, Chicago, Ill.; Glenn Nielson, of the Husky Refining Company, Cody, Wyo.; H. S. Gwyn, of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Houston, Tex.; T. J. Barnes, of the Motor Transport, Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Calif.

—O-P-D—

Oil Leases Held To Be Securities

OPD Washington Bureau

The Supreme Court of the United States in a seven to one opinion upheld the Securities and Exchange Commission November 22 in ruling that oil leases are securities under the securities act of 1933. The opinion was delivered by Justice Jackson. Justice Roberts dissented.

—O-P-D—

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Fertilizer Materials

War Food Administration Wants 8,000,000 Tons of Superphosphate for 1944—Improved Fertilizers for Victory Gardeners

War Food Administration has increased its estimate of superphosphate for 1944 requirements by 40 percent over the current year, making the total 8,000,000 tons. This is the greatest amount ever needed for the production of food crops. While facilities are in sight for this output, there is concern over the securing of enough sulphuric acid to manufacture such a large quantity. In order to get the "lowdown" on the sulphuric acid situation, WPB has set the machinery in motion for a review of problems confronting production and distribution of sulphuric acid by private producers and ordnance plants. A glance at the sulphuric acid market is convincing that WPB is not going off on a tangent.

While fertilizer mixers have made considerable progress in their operations, there continued to be a call for more potash. Judging from reports, mixers have a substantial quantity of mixed goods on their hands that is taxing storage capacity in some instances. Moderate relief has been accorded through farmers buying ahead, but considerable improvement could be accomplished with full cooperation of farming interests.

Victory gardeners are going to have a much improved fertilizer for their 1944 crops, according to WFA. Under FPO order No. 5 (revised), the 1944 program provides for three special grades of victory garden fertilizer adapted to various sections of the country. Only one grade (3-8-7) was available for the entire country in 1943. Those for next year are 6-10-4 for Pacific coast states, 4-12-4 for midwest states, and 5-10-5 for Atlantic coast and southern states. Victory gardeners will also be able to purchase small quantities of soda nitrate and superphosphate to supplement the mixed fertilizer when such is required. Each of the three grades has more nitrogen and is more adapted to garden needs than the wartime mixture of 1943. A summary shows that 111,330 tons of victory garden fertilizer was distributed during the Spring of the current year.

War Food Administration has purchased 224,000 pounds of acid calcium phosphate at .065c. per pound in wooden kegs, Naashville, Tenn.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Supplies of 45,000 tons have been made available for equal monthly shipments of 15,000 tons a month. The price is established and under regulation of OPA, and the only condition left is to move the material. The improvement in processing this nitrogen product for fertilizer use may stimulate buying interest.

Ammonia Sulphate. — Production gradually getting back to normal. Shipments under WPB allocation. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended November 20, indicate a production of 38,928,040 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Sellers clamped down on offerings. There was no scarcity of buyers who experienced considerable difficulty in locating any sizable stocks.

Cottonseed Meal.—Buyers reported the market bare of offerings. Considerable business could have been placed with the tobacco growers if material was available.

Hoof Meal.—It looked as though lend-lease was getting about all of the limited production.

Soda Nitrate.—Prices for American soda nitrate were quoted unchanged for December shipments. The compound A-N-L was also named for December at current price levels. Reports would seem to indicate that both domestic and imported have been taken in satisfactory quantities by farmers for future direct application.

Tankage.—Although sizable quantities of imported tankage have reached the market recently, the fertilizer shortage has not been direc ly relieved. Reports indicate that no licenses for the importation of foreign material have been issued except for feeding requirements. There was very little domestic stock available while the ceiling price was considered above the level for fer ilizer use. A similar situation was noted for dried blood.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Heavy shipments in response to the active call from the manufacturers of superphosphate and phosphorus have featured the market.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The supply situation has proved adequate to meet this inquiry regardless of the manpower shortage. Backed up by an active demand and higher producing costs, the market has retained its firm position.

Superphosphate.—Demand for this material has increased enough to keep every plant running at capacity levels for several months. War Food Administration requirements are up 40 percent over the past year, making the 1944 output 8,000,000 tons. WPB stated that there are sufficient acidulation facilities to absorb all the spent acids of ordnance plants to fill WFA requirements. This has meant, however, the building of some new phosphate plants, the exact number not being disclosed. The demand for sulphuric acid has increased materially and is fully reflected in a definite shortage of available supplies in that market.

Potashes

Mixers called for full allotments and could use more if they could get it. These interests are reported to be considerably ahead in operations compared with a year ago. Recent developments relating to he supply situation seemed to indicate slight improvement. It is possible that some foreign material may reach here in time to assist in the production of the coming crop. The maintenance of active demand has been a contributory feature of strength to the general market.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Favorable sulphur supply conditions have permitted heavy shipments to go forward to satisfy an active consuming demand. So far labor and transportation have not interfered to any unusual degree with the general movement. Pyrites remained steady with activity regulated by the amount of material available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 26.—Shortage of organic nitrogens remains the chief problem of producers of mixed fertilizers for tobacco fertilization for which authorities recommend that two-thirds of the nitrogen come from organic sources. Orders making available only 60 percent of the amount of organic nitrogen normally used leaves much to be desired.

Operation of fertilizer mixing plants is reported well ahead of pre-war schedules but the storage problem is not being solved as well as desired by the expected early movement of fertilizers out to the farms. Top production, it is stated, can not be attained unless the floors are cleared of goods already produced. Some progress toward this end is, however, reported.

Producers and distributors of fertilizer materials of all kinds are said to be receiving an avalanche of orders.

Baltimore, Nov. 26.—The market for crude fertilizer materials reflects the time of year along with scarcity in certain items.

Fish Scrap.—Activity in menhaden fishing operations was at a low point because they proceed only on the coast of North Carolina, work in all other areas having stopped. Results are not represented as encouraging, with production for the week about equal to two days' efforts. During one week, the schools remained far out from shore, while during the week just ended climatic conditions were of a character to hold down the catch, so that no impressive additions to stocks of scrap could be made. Reports about sales were lacking, with the ceiling at $1.21 per unit of protein, to which an addition of $3 per ton allowed for grinding and another $3 for bagging. Much of the scrap turned out is converted into meal, this material being in urgent demand for feeding purposes.

Tankage.—Offerings are still very small and buyers are mostly producers of feeds, with the ceiling at $5.53 and 10 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Dried Blood.—Conditions in the market are much the same as in tankage, with tenders very light, while buying sentiment is strong. The ceiling is the same as that in tankage at $5.53 per unit-ton, also f.o.b. Baltimore.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—In spite of a somewhat increased stock of certain grades of fertilizer materials, demand still overtops supply by a considerable margin in the cases of most of the grades. This is leading to a continuation of strength in spite of all the easing in the supply situation. Blood is in good call, tankage firm, bone materials steady.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.40 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.30.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $62.50.

Los Angeles, Nov. 26.—Domestic producers of ammonia nitrate located in the San Francisco Bay area announced the release of the season's second half portion of this commodity recently, some 5,000 tons being placed immediately into contract. Deliveries call for the period January-June inclusive. Other than this, the fertilizer materials market last week afforded but little new feature. Organics of all sorts were extremely tight and light supply.

Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered California points; 11/48 material at $57.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Named at $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Bone Meal.—Quoted nominally at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety. Offerings light.

Fish Meal.—67 percent protein fish meal quoted at $77.50 per ton in cars, f.o.b. production point. Material scarce, with supply light.

—O-P-D—

Protein Meal Order To Be Issued by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration announces that an order will be issued, effective January 1, to bring about a better distribution of protein meal among live stock and poultry feeders and among mixed feed manufacturers. The order, amending FDO No. 9 will limit the quantity of oilseed meals and animal protein that can be used by manufacturers of mixed feed during the period of October 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944, to 110 percent of 1942, and also will provide, if necessary to obtain equitable production, for a limitation on the quantity of protein meals handled by retail dealers.

It is expected that the order will require the setting aside up to 20 percent of protein meals manufactured during January. Meanwhile, processors will be given an opportunity to make meal available to the FPA during December to meet emergency situations. Meal made available in this manner will be credited to the quantity to be set aside during January.

A public hearing on the proposed order will be held here in December.

—O-P-D—

American Cynamid DPC Contract Increased

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, this city, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Tarrant County, Texas, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $3,600,000.

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Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

FMC

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EXHIBIT

See pages 38 and 39

FIRST MACHINERY Corp.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

RESPONSIBLE New York City chemical dealer with export department desires to contact producer, industrial, pharmaceutical chemicals or kindred. With satisfactory relationship would be willing to carry inventory. BOX 730, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Black & Clawson 28x60 double drum dryer with Reeves speed reducer. Perfect working condition. BOX 732, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED—One Charles Ross 3-roll water-cooled mill, size 12 in. x 30 in., arranged for belt drive, complete and in first-class condition. Also miscellaneous other equipment, including hydraulic presses, pumps, accumulators; chemical and process machinery, boilers, motors, etc. Industrial Equipment Company, 982 Broad street, Newark 2, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 692, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 691, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 690, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Plants Wanted

EXTRACTION PLANT wanted, suitab for solvent extraction of products lil derris root, pyrethrum flowers or oth solid materials. Give short descriptic of equipment as to size, capacity, loc tion and condition. BOX 706, Oil, Pai and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

WATER PAINT chemist wanted. Hig caliber experienced man capable of d recting research on new products deve opment. Excellent salary and opportu ity with aggressive manufacturer l cated Central-West. Give experienc draft status and personal data. Repli confidential. Our staff knows of this a BOX 703, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporte

—Continued on page

SPECIAL

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Homogenizer 5 H.P. Motor
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Iron Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—½" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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OPPOSITE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

REBUILDING SHOPS and WAREHOUSE
335 DOREMUS AVENUE
NEWARK, N. J.

December 6th to 11th

No need to miss your usual visit to "Consolidated" when you come to the Chemical Exposition. A cordial personal welcome from our whole staff awaits you. Either just to renew old acquaintance or possibly to help you solve some equipment or priority problems. In either event, in less than 10 minutes you can reach us from the "Show". Glad to see you!

Buy Victory Bonds and Stamps

Many of the boys who used to welcome you to our well-known "Open House" at the Hotel Lexington, during former Chemical Shows, are now in active Service. When Victory is won, we'll all get together again in the same old way . . . in the meanwhile let's work together to help America win!

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

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FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

Continued from page 72

Positions Vacant

MAN WANTED—Experienced in filling and handling of ampuls under aseptic conditions and capable of assuming charge of large-scale operation. Excellent opportunity for right man. Location, New York City. In replying, give all pertinent data and enclose recent photograph. BOX 714, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST wanted. To take charge of a chemical development designed to be used in synthetic cleaning of textiles. Prefer a man with at least a master's degree. Our employees know of this advertisement. State age, experience and draft status. BOX 738, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST — PHARMACIST. Man with manufacturing experience by well established ethical pharmaceutical house metropolitan area making ampoule, liquid, ointment and tablet preparations. Capable taking full charge of department. Excellent opportunity. Give full particulars and salary expected in first letter. BOX 739, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PERFUMER—ABLE to manage the technical part of factory manufacturing perfumes and toilet waters. Knowledge of compounding oils desirable. State experience, reference and salary. BOX 736, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 74

Buy War Bonds—Give More Than 10% Weekly

FOR SALE

2—Vacuum Drum Dryers: 48x40" and 40x60"
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
509 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SPECIALS

Lead Mixer, 36" x 24"
DAY Roller Mill, Water-cooled, 12" x 32"
TOLHURST 40" bottom discharge Extractor,
Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 28" x 60"
BUFFALO Vacuum Drum Dryer 24" x 20"
Glass Lined Closed Vacuum Pans, jacketed, 50 gal.
PATTERSON 500 gal. steel Jacketed agitated kettle.

Write for Bulletin "M" for Complete Listing

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, EXCELLENT CONDITION.
2—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryers, having 13—59" x 78" shelves, complete with condensers and pumps.
1—Raymon 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, complete with motors.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Plaudler 330 gal. Tank.
1—Pfaudler 300 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
1—3' x 14' Rotary Dryer
3—Howe Barrel and Bag Packers.
2—Bucket Elevators, 50' centers.
1—18" x 16" McLenahan Corrugated Roll Crusher.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.

All the above
PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with condenser.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—54" x 40' Steel Dryer, monel lined
1—6' x 28' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed. Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Christie Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 75'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
4—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11' to 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
10—Rotary Dryers 6' x 30' to 8' x 70'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' diss.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
10—40", 48" Direct Motor [illegible] trifugals
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—Ross Mammoth 40 gal. Pony Mixer.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
5—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 11, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
7—Micro Pulverizers, Nos. 2 and 4.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ¼ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, Olivite 1¼" to 3". Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".

Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Come and See How

"CONSOLIDATED"

USED MACHINERY

is helping to win VICTORY

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS. 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined, Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS. up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS. 4800 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed 30 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Strothers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24', 70" x 30'.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36' dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23' high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A.C. Motor.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER
6—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

ROTEX SIFTERS

2—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.

Excellent rebuilt condition.

Inspect at our Newark Shops

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant, including Pilot Plant.

1—BUFFALO LABORATORY DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, vacuum type, with two stainless steel rolls, 6" diameter x 7¾" face. Complete in every detail.
1—BUFFALO 60 gallon stainless steel steam jacketed VACUUM PAN, with condenser, vacuum pump. Complete in every detail.
1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY DRYER, 20" diameter.
1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY COOLER, 20" diameter.
1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.
1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 6u" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.
1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1¼ HP, 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.
1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12".
1—ANDERSON, No. 1 OIL EXPELLER, with 6" diameter x 10'l ong pressure heater conveyor (tempering apparatus) and Gump Feeder. Recently completely reconditioned.
1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.
1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.
1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.
1—12" x12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.
1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation.
Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
1—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

Liquidation

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5'' high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

HARD TO GET

5—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

SPECIAL

3—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 73

Positions Vacant

WANTED—A sales manager whose pants don't shine—in the seat! The man we want won't need a battery of newly sharpened pencils on his desk—or his own personalized memo pads. He'll have little time to use the spring in the back of his desk chair or disappear for a morning's musing in the office men's room. The fellow who lands this job (with a medium-sized, well-established, Eastern paint manufacturer, having good trade sale distribution and now up to its ears in Government and industrial business) will work with a bunch of hustlers who make up an organization that is recognized as one of the most progressive in the country. It will be his duty to reorganize, supervise, work in the field with his men and he'll be well paid—plus (the "plus" is the incentive and bonus angle for increased volume). We are merchandise minded—advertising aware—and this is a post-war job we're talking about. And speaking of that—don't forget to tell us of your draft status. Let your hair down when you write—give us the lowdown—the whole story of your past experience. (If you have a picture that doesn't flatter you—send it along.) BOX 735, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES—Detail and sales representative New York City and vicinity. Specialty introduction of new products. Excellent educational background. Exceptional record detailing and selling hospitals, doctors, also wholesalers, retailers. Contract and bonus. BOX 724, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT EXECUTIVE, 41, member American Chemical Society, specialist in finishes for alkali tankcars, ammonia, acid, coaltar and benzol resistant, hot surface paints, gas holder and ship-bottom finishes; chlorin, rubber and alkyds for arsenals. Available December 1st, 1943, for either technical service, sales or factory. Excellent references. BOX 737, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Exports Technical Data Head Office Relocated

OPD Washington Bureau

The activities of the Technical Data Division and the Requisition Division of the Office of Exports have been transferred from 2501 Q street to the Winter building, 1436 U street, N. W. There has been no change in the telephone number, which is EXecutive 7030.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

DE LAVAL
SEPARATOR
MODEL A-00
WITH 10 H. P.
EXPLOSION PROOF MOTOR
EXCELLENT CONDITION
EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Recent Imports

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ANNATTO SEED—65 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co
BALSAM, COPAIBA—30 cs, Merchants Export-Import Co
BABASSU KERNELS—1,666 bgs, 166,600 lbs, Irving Trust Co
CASCARILLA BARK—20 bgs
CASHEW KERNELS—1,400 cs, Braun Trading Co
1,800 cs, W A Higgins & Co
1,600 cs
CASTOR BEANS—1,000 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Geisamar & Co
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
8,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
3,000 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
11,000 bgs, 1,650,000 lbs
CELERY SEED—200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
278 bgs, 36,140 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
476 bgs, 61,880 lbs, R H Elmaleh
287 bgs, 37,310 lbs, S B Penick & Co
489 bgs, 63,570 lbs, W M Allison & Co
100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Import & Export Co
100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, Wagner Bros
194 bgs, 25,220 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
250 bgs, 32,500 lbs, B H Old & Co
470 bgs, 61,100 lbs, A G Dunn
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, D S Dallah
100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
COCA LEAVES—221 bls, Maywood Chemical Works
100 bls, Bankers Trust Co
COCOA BEANS—900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Little & Christman
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
900 bgs, 180,00 lbs, M Golodetz & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, E Adler & Co
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Cocoa Importing Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
COLOCYNTH PULP—60 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—9,000 bgs, Anderson, Clayton & Co
CUBE ROOT, PWD—100 bgs
DILLSEED—300 bgs, Joensson & Cross
FLEASEED HUSK—200 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
200 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
200 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
460 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
100 bgs
GUM—11 bgs, H A Astlett & Co
KARAYA—1,100 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
200 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
732 bgs, 109,800 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
40 bgs, 6,000 lbs, Carters, Ltd
713 bgs, 106,950 lbs, S B Penick & Co
100 bgs, 15,000 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
1,089 bgs, 163,350 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
50 bgs, 7,500 lbs, W M Allison & Co
OLIBANUM—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co
95 bgs, Peek & Velsor
OIL, LEMONGRASS—2 dms, Volkart Bros
3 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler Co
MURU MURU—133 dms, National City Bank
RHUBARB ROOT—20 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
20 bgs, Peek & Velsor
SANDALWOOD—400 bgs, Murphy & Beese Co
SQUILLS, RED—601 bgs, United States Commercial Co
TALC—900 bgs, Heyman & Co
TARA, POWDER—825 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
200 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
200 bgs, National City Bank
SEED—20 bgs, G Friedlander
VALERIAN ROOT—100 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
55 bgs, Peek & Velsor
35 bgs, S B Penick & Co
WAX—10 bgs, W R Grace & Co
CARNAUBA—357 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co

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Bismuth Subsalicylate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Tobacco

Reported useful for combatting—
Blue mold or downy mildew disease in tobacco

2-Brom-4-tertiary-butylphenol

Chemical

New chemical offered for experimental work

10-Chlor-3:7-dimethoxy-10-phenoxyacridin

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) to have valuable therapeutic uses

4-Chlor-2-methyl-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections

4:6-Di-tertiary-butyl-metacresol

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Suggested as antiskinning agent in—
Paints and varnishes

Rubber

Softener and plasticizer in—
Certain types of synthetic rubber
Tackiness improver in—
Rubber batches

Resins

Process material in making—
Resins (particularly because of its oil-solubility)

Dihydroxyacetone

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental purposes

2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic Acid Para-anisidide

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs

2-Hydroxy-5-nitropyridin

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental purposes

2-Hydroxy-2'-phenyl-3:4-psinaphthazimide

Dye

Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers

Oleylhydroquinone

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Fats and Oils

Antioxidant for—
Fats
Oils

Ink

Antioxidant for—
Printing inks

Soap

Antioxidant for—
Soap
Soapstocks

Orthotoluidin Disulphide

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 30 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels)

Polyvinylbutyral

(Vinylite X)

(Additional uses—supplementary to information published in Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for September 8, 1941)

Military

Claimed as offering advantages as a coating agent—
No cracking under low-temperature conditions
No sticking at temperatures hotter than boiling water
Garments and other war equipment are lighter than when rubber is used
Rubber replacer in waterproofing—
Raincoats, waterbags, and other war equipment

Proflavin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reported useful as—
Strong antiseptic
Reported useful in treating—
Gonorrhea
Wounds (renewed interest in the antiseptic properties of the proflavins has been manifested since research has been reported to show them to be efficient wound antiseptics, probably superior to the "sulfa" drugs in the presence of gas gangrene; it is reported that the undesirable affinity of the acridin dyes for fabrics has been overcome by the use of proflavin in powder form in the treatment of wounds)

Stilbenediamidin

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Sugested for use in treating—
Leishmaniasis (also known as Oriental sore)
Malaria

Tetraethylthiuram Monosulphide

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Pharmaceutical

Reported useful in treating—
Scabies (said to be so used in Britain)

Thymolphthalein

Analysis

Indicator for use in—
Titrating reddish or brownish solutions where phenolphthalein and methyl orange are not satisfactory (thymolphthalein is said to change from colorless at pH 9.3 to blue at 10.5; a convenient solution is described as containing 0.1 percent of the indicator in an 80 percent aqueous solution of ethanol)

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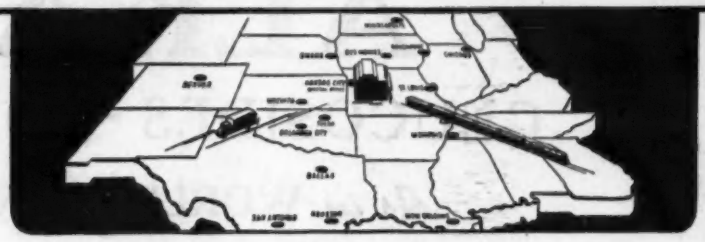

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